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Guerrilla Chiefs Warn Rhodesian War Will Go On

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Joshua Nkomo has vowed to fight the "internal" majority-rule settlement being negotiated with increasing success in Salisbury.

The vengeful settlement will provide for blacks to have voting rights for the first time in almost a century of white rule, but Mr. Nkomo warned on Friday that "polling stations will become military targets."

Mr. Nkomo, who with Robert Mugabe leads the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, made his promise of continued warfare during a news conference in Lusaka, the capital of neighboring Zambia.

In London yesterday, Mr. Mugabe said the constitutional agreement was a "treacherous deal entered into by reactionary forces."

"We regard this conspiratorial deal as of no consequence," he said. "Our war will continue to escalate."

The Patriotic Front is not represented at the settlement conference, which in the last week has achieved a breakthrough accord on constitutional principles. The participants have also agreed that guerrillas may join the future armed forces if they wish.

The constitutional aspect of the agreement gives whites large legislative say during the first 10 years of black rule but virtually prevents them from getting cabinet posts.

"All power will remain in the hands of the white minority and



Joshua Nkomo

Mr. Sibhile, who opens talks with Foreign Secretary David Owen tomorrow, said he was "quite optimistic" that the British government would put its seal on the negotiated settlement—despite its rejection by the hardline Patriotic Front leaders.

"Some people do not believe that Mr. Smith has accepted the fundamental principle of one man, one vote. This may be so, it may be not, but I am satisfied we are moving in the right direction. I believe that what is happening now in Zimbabwe will change the course of history and bring freedom to the country."

Demonstration in Berlin
BERLIN, Feb. 19 (AP)—West Berlin police used clubs yesterday to disperse demonstrators backing a black take-over in Rhodesia. The police said they arrested 17 persons after members of the Marxist Communist Bund of West Germany held an unlicensed demonstration.

5 Missing, 30 Hurt in Blast

20 Seized After Ulster Bomb Kills 12

BELFAST, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Security forces arrested 20 IRA suspects yesterday in the hunt for the bombers who killed at least 12 persons in a restaurant explosion.

In Dublin, the Prime Minister Jack Lynch of Ireland condemned the bombing as a "horrible and savage crime perpetrated by 'evil' beasts who have no place in society."

In a speech to the annual conference of his ruling Fianna Fail party, Mr. Lynch again denounced IRA violence as preventing any movement toward unity with Northern Ireland.

"So far 20 people have been arrested and the operation is continuing," a police spokesman said as the hunt for the killers went on. "Those arrested are suspected of being active in IRA terrorist activities and their numbers include members believed to be prominent in the IRA command structure."

400 in Restaurant

The arrests were made hours after a bomb explosion ripped through a restaurant in the Castlereagh district, seven miles east of Belfast. The restaurant was packed with about 400 persons—including Catholics and Protestants—attending a dinner of the Northern Ireland Motorcycle Club.

The explosion started a fire which engulfed the restaurant. Police recovered 13 mangled bodies from the wreckage. At least 30 other persons were injured and five persons were still unaccounted for.

It was Northern Ireland's worst terrorist attack in six years.

China to Convene Legislature on Sunday in Peking

HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (UPI)—China announced yesterday that the fifth National People's Congress, the country's legislative body, will be convened next Sunday in Peking.

The NPC session will be preceded on Friday by a meeting of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory body that once served as a constituent assembly.

The NPC is expected to review the new governmental policies and personnel changes made since the death of Mao Tse-tung and purge of the Gang of Four in 1976.

The convening of the NPC is part of the new leadership's attempt to return to constitutional rule and broaden the base of government.

Another focal point of the NPC is whether Premier Hua Guofeng, who also is chairman of the Communist party, will retain the premiership. There is widespread speculation that he may give up the post to concentrate on party affairs.

Carter Considers Intervention

U.S. Coal Talks Break Off Without Progress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Frustrated coal negotiators left Washington today after the latest talks failed. President Carter considered whether to take drastic action to end the 2 1/2-month mine strike.

Spokesmen for the United Mine Workers and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association said that 2 1/2 days of talks failed to produce a settlement or hope for one.

The strike by 160,000 miners who produce half the nation's coal has lasted 76 days and its effects are spreading daily. Hundreds of thousands of layoffs are threatened because of electrical power reductions; businesses, schools and industries are being forced to cut activities, and National Guardsmen have been assigned to protect dwindling coal supplies as they are shipped to the neediest points.

Mr. Carter, who had pushed for a negotiated settlement to avoid "drastic steps," has power to move into the situation in several ways:

- He could order miners back to work for 80 days under the Taft-Hartley Act.
- With congressional approval, he could temporarily seize the coal mines, setting wage and profit levels until a settlement is reached.
- He could ask Congress for authority to order binding arbitration, in which the two parties would be legally bound to follow a contract laid down by an outside arbitrator.

Another option, which a source indicated was ready for implementation in some cases, would be for the coal industry and miners to reach local settlements.

Carter Conference

After the talks broke down yesterday, Mr. Carter met for 90 minutes with Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, economic adviser Charles Schultze and trade adviser Robert Strauss. The President and Mr. Marshall have emphasized that they would pre-

fer a negotiated national settlement, but Mr. Marshall said last night that there was no basis for further negotiations.

He said that both sides wanted a settlement, but "they are frustrated," and all but predicted government intervention this week.

While none of the President's options is as good as a negotiated settlement, he said, "We believe that all of these options are preferable to a prolonged stalemate."

The coal industry called the union's latest demands "incredible" and a spokesman said today, "We stand by our statement."

The union's 39-man bargaining council was demanding all the protections included in the 1974 coal pact—which expired on Dec. 6—plus guarantees of a 37-per-cent wage increase in the offer they rejected earlier this month. The council voted unanimously yesterday against the "last, best, final offer" of the industry.

Many Casualties Reported, Hostages Safe Cypriots Fire on Egyptians Raiding Jet Held by Arabs

LARNACA, Cyprus, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Greek-Cypriot National Guardsmen fired today on Egyptian commandos to halt their attempt to rescue 16 hostages aboard a Cyprus Airways DC-8 jet by two Arab extremists. All the hostages were freed unhurt after the two gunmen surrendered.

The gun battle on the runway raged for more than 50 minutes. A Cypriot official said that the national guardsmen used heavy weapons fire on the U.S.-built Hercules transport that carried more than 100 Egyptian commandos to Larnaca from Cairo.

The Egyptian plane caught fire and "many aboard were killed," the official said.

There were reports that as many as 12 Egyptians had been shot. It was not clear whether all had been shot by Cypriots, or whether some had been hit by gunfire from the terrorists.

Journalist Killed

The 12 hostages were seized at the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia yesterday after the extremists killed Youssef Sehal, a prominent Egyptian journalist. Four crewmen were aboard the plane, which authorities furnished after the Hilton raid.

Mr. Sehal had been in Nicosia attending a meeting of the Afro-Asian solidarity Association.

Egyptian bullets pierced the plane's tanks as the commandos drove a jeep down the runway. "A spark would have ignited the plane," said Capt. Bill Cox, one of the two British pilots. "It's a miracle we are alive."

Several Egyptian commandos drove a jeep down the runway. "A spark would have ignited the plane," said Capt. Bill Cox, one of the two British pilots. "It's a miracle we are alive."



Arab, right, with grenade, herds hostages into a van at Nicosia hotel Saturday.

"If they had not done that (hurled the grenade), then I would not be here talking to you," he said.

A Cypriot official said that the Egyptian commandos "attacked the Cyprus Airways aircraft unexpectedly while crucial negotiations were going on between the authorities and the two gunmen." Greek-Cypriot troops "then launched a counterattack against the Egyptians, using armored cars."

Cyprus radio reports said that the Egyptian commandos opened fire on the Cypriot plane. Several aircraft on the runway were hit by the Egyptian fire, the reports said.

The 16 hostages left the plane after Greek-Cypriot troops had yelled through bullhorns, "Come out, come out with your hands up. Nobody is going to hurt you."

The hostages left the plane after one of the extremists walked down the gangway waving a white flag and shouting in English, "No fire, no fire."

"The battle between the Egyptians and Greek-Cypriots was fought in darkness where the Hercules was parked about 3,000 meters from the Cypriot DC-8."

Egyptians were in full combat gear with steel helmets while the Greek-Cypriot National Guardsmen wore camouflage uniforms or civilian clothing. The Cypriots advanced on the Egyptian plane, backed by three armored cars.

But Sees Political Problems for Carter

Castro Asserts Intention to Restore U.S. Ties

By Jack Nelson

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—President Fidel Castro says he wants normal relations restored between Cuba and the United States but understands that political problems, including the Panama Canal treaties, complicate such an undertaking for President Carter.

"There are political problems in the treaties," Mr. Castro said in an interview here. "And Carter knows them and he is trying to

get the treaties through the Senate.

"Getting the treaties passed by the Senate takes precedence over normalization of relations," Mr. Castro asserted.

Some supporters of the treaties have expressed apprehension that moves to improve relations with Cuba at this time could cause additional rightist opposition to ratification of the treaties.

Mr. Castro, in an expansive mood after two hours of joking

and animated conversation with a group of U.S. businessmen at a reception late Friday night, also answered questions about Cuban involvement in the Ethiopian-Somalian war.

Mr. Castro and Vice-President Carlos Rodriguez defended the use of Cuban troops in Ethiopia, and Mr. Rodriguez denied reports based on U.S. intelligence sources that Cuban pilots were flying missions in Ethiopia.

Mr. Rafael Rodriguez, in an hour-long session with a reporter and some of the businessmen on the trip, said that Cubans were invited to Ethiopia to help protect that country's territorial rights. He said it would be "out of the question" to think Cuban forces would cross the border into Somalia.

Mr. Castro also emphatically denied reports issued earlier last week that Soviet pilots were flying air defense missions here, replacing Cuban pilots who then could fly combat missions in Ethiopia.

"I will tell you one thing. That this is not a new thing about how Soviet instructions are work-

ing in our armed forces. We have at times more of them, or less according to our needs," he said.

"But we are getting more Cuban pilots all the time. So we have support enough to take care of our country. I don't think this has caused a problem for the United States. I don't know why it should cause a problem."

Asked if Soviet pilots were replacing Cuban flying missions in Ethiopia, Mr. Castro replied, "No."

And asked if Cuban troops would remain in Ethiopia after a settlement of the Ethiopian-Somalian war, Mr. Castro said, "I can tell you one thing. I do not want to make any kind of a declaration statement on that. Ethiopians are the ones who have to answer these things—even to a declaration. It is up to Ethiopians to say, not the Cubans."

Effort Seen
Mr. Castro's assurances on the Soviet pilot issue, and similar assurances given earlier Friday to some of the businessmen by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

After Haldeman Claims U.S. Was Asked

Tass Calls Alleged Bid to Bomb China a 'Lie'

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The Soviet Union has branded as "nonsensical" and "a lie from beginning to end" the claim by former Nixon adviser H.R. Haldeman that the Kremlin invited the United States to join in a preemptive nuclear strike against China.

The reaction to the account in Haldeman's book, "The Ends of Power," was carried by Tass. Haldeman claims in the book that the Soviet Union amassed a nuclear force along its border with China in 1969 and then asked the United States to join a preemptive strike against China's infant nuclear capability.

"Haldeman's nonsensical statements are a lie from beginning to end and pure provocation and only provocative aims," Tass said Friday.

It noted that Henry Kissinger and former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers had denied the claims. Mr. Kissinger was national security adviser to Richard Nixon at the time. Haldeman was Mr. Nixon's assistant.

Tass added that "any Soviet proposal of this kind was out of the question, as it would run counter to the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R., directed at the establishment and development of normal interstate relations with all countries, including the People's Republic of China."

Tass also said that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has "repeatedly" proposed to China that

the two Communist powers make "firm and permanent commitments" not to attack each other.

Western diplomats here reacted to the Haldeman claims with surprise, although one noted that "there was a current of thought then that this sort of step was being considered by the Soviets and considered seriously."

The late winter of 1969 is generally considered to mark the low point in Soviet-Chinese relations. They had been deteriorating for several years, and the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia raised Chinese concern that the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine" entailing the Kremlin's "obligation" to intervene where Socialism is imperiled might be applied to China.

In March, 1969, two bloody clashes occurred along the Soviet-Chinese border. In his biography of Mr. Brezhnev, author John Dornberg says, "The evidence is persuasive that a pre-emptive military strike at Chinese nuclear installations was seriously under consideration in the late summer or early fall of that year."

Focus on The Philippines

In the second part of today's edition appears a special report on the Philippines.

Government Silent

Chad Rebels Claim Capture Of Strategic Desert Garrison

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Insurgents fighting in Chad said yesterday that they had captured the strategic desert garrison town of Faya-Largeau after more than two weeks of battles.

A spokesman for the Libyan-backed guerrillas said that the town fell Friday night. He had no details. The garrison, in the center of a desert about 800 kilometers north of the capital, N'Djamena, was defended by 2,000 government troops, sources here said.

The rebels, fighting to gain control of the region, attacked with about 2,000 troops, the sources said.

Two weeks ago, the rebel group said that it had captured Faya, another garrison to the west of Faya-Largeau. The claim was not

denied by Chad. If today's claim is true, the government has only one foothold in the area, Ouadi-Doua, northeast of Faya-Largeau.

President Felix Malloum has accused neighboring Libya of backing the guerrillas and of illegally occupying the extreme northwest region of Aouda.

The rebels want independence for the desert region, which is about the size of France. It borders Libya to the north, the Sudan to the east and Niger to the west.

1974 Abduction

The rebels attracted publicity in 1974 by capturing French ethnologist Françoise Cluzet. She was held for almost three years and released after Libyan mediation.

In N'Djamena, Chad officials could not confirm or deny the report that Faya-Largeau had fallen.

Last week, informed French sources expressed concern over the military situation in northern Chad. They said that rebel forces had surrounded Faya-Largeau and held the airport.

Libya, Chad in Accord

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Libya and Chad have agreed to work toward restoration of diplomatic relations which Chad decided to sever on Feb. 6 to protest alleged Libyan military aid to the rebels.

The agreement was announced yesterday at the end of talks between Chad and Libyan officials in Tripoli. Reports quoted a communiqué as saying: "The Chad-Libya decision to withdraw its complaint (against Libya) from the UN Security Council and to work for the restoration of diplomatic relations."

Two Die in France

LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The worst blizzard in 30 years struck west and southwest England today, with snowdrifts of six meters reported in some counties.

Snow isolated many villages in Devon, Cornwall and South Wales and stranded thousands of travelers. Most roads in Devon were blocked and power cuts threatened. Hundreds of vehicles were abandoned and the Royal Air Force ordered emergency helicopter flights to help stranded residents.

The picture is grim, a Devon County spokesman said. "Much of our machinery has been lost in the snow but we are doing our best to open up some of the most important roads."

The automobile association reported "near-Archic" conditions in southwest England with Dorset, Somerset and parts of Wiltshire and Hampshire isolated by the snow.

The weather canceled most weekend sporting events with 28 football matches postponed. A soccer game between Plymouth and Bradford City was halted when the players could no longer see the goals in the snow and the referee collapsed because of the cold. Referee Ron Crabbie said, "Even one of my watches seized up because of the cold." Horse racing was canceled throughout Britain.

Meanwhile, two inches of snow fell in Paris today—the third cover of snow in a week in a city that normally has two a year.

Snow and ice on roads between Paris and Normandy blocked hundreds of cars. Drifts of up to a meter were reported near the Seine estuary port of Le Havre.

Charles de Gaulle Airport was closed for four hours while snow was cleared from the runways; 28 flights were delayed or diverted.

Reuters reported that an Air France Boeing 747 with 260 passengers on board skidded on Orly Airport's snow-covered runways today and also into an adjoining field. No one was hurt.

Some of the winter's heaviest snowfalls interrupted road, rail and air traffic in southern West Germany today and all available snow-clearing equipment moved in to clear blocked highways and rail lines.

Bus and streetcar traffic was virtually halted in Munich and nearly all flights from nearby Rhein Airport were canceled, including international flights. There were also huge traffic jams on autobahns in southern Bavaria, neighboring Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rheinland-Pfalz.

At least two persons have died as a result of harsh weather in France, one a 26-year-old woman who froze to death near Avignon. The second victim was an elderly man who died of a heart attack.

In Scandinavia, the temperature fell below zero. Temperatures were minus 14 Fahrenheit.

Tunisia Partly Lifts Curfew Set Jan. 26

TUNIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—The Tunisian Interior Ministry has announced a partial lifting of the curfew imposed under a state of emergency on Jan. 26.

The curfew was introduced after several dozen persons were killed in rioting during a nationwide strike called by Tunisia's National Labor Federation.



REACTION IN CAIRO—Emotional crowds gathered along the funeral procession route for slain Al-Ahram editor Youssef Sebati in Cairo Sunday.

Cypriots Fire on Cairo Rescue Commandos

(Continued from Page 1)

shooting stopped. Witnesses near the scene said that they saw bodies strewn around the Egyptian aircraft.

The explosions and gunfire sounded at first as if the Egyptians and Greek-Cypriots had created a diversion to frighten the commandos. As the battle continued with red tracer bullets piercing the darkness, it became apparent the gunfire was not part of an attempt to save the hostages.

'A Miracle'

Capt. Cox said that everyone aboard the aircraft, including the two gunmen, "hugged the floor."

It's a miracle everyone came out of it alive.

He said that there was "a concentration of Egyptian fire at the cockpit and the front door. The aircraft was peppered with holes and was running with fuel. It was lucky not to blow up."

Cypriot radio reports appealed for blood donors but gave no casualty toll.

In Lebanon, meanwhile, Palestinian sources said that Palestinian Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat had dispatched a 14-man commando unit to Cyprus yesterday. But the sources said, Cypriot authorities refused to permit an assault, and they left.

A Cypriot government spokesman refused to comment on this report. It was not clear whether these reported Palestinian commandos were still at Larnaca when the plane landed.

The executive committee of the PLO denounced the assassination as "treason against the Palestinian cause."

A freed hostage, George Batal of Lebanon, said that the terrorists told their captives, "everybody who went to Israel with Sadat will die, including Sadat."

EEC Fiscal Aides To Meet Today

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Common Market finance ministers will review the state of the economy in their nine nations when they meet here tomorrow for the first time in two months.

The discussions will focus on current low growth rates and the imbalance of payments. The ministers will examine prospects for the rest of this year to see if new measures are needed, the officials said.

The current weakness of the dollar may be discussed although it is not on the formal agenda. Other points are the commission's plans to raise loans to help weaker sectors of industry and to emphasize the EEC's plan to achieve economic and monetary union. Both plans are not ripe for final decisions and the talks will only be procedural, they added.

Desai Disallows Concorde in Indian Air Space

SIDNEY, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Concorde supersonic airliner would not be allowed to use Indian air space, Prime Minister Morarji Desai said last week.

Mr. Desai, speaking to newsmen before leaving for home after a four-day meeting of regional Commonwealth countries, said he was not convinced that the effects of supersonic booms on people and property were harmless.

But he said that if European governments gave permission for the aircraft to fly in European air space India might reconsider its position.

"Until that happens, I am afraid there is no hope of a quicker air route into Australia over India," he said.

Mr. Desai's decision was a setback to British Airways plans to fly the Concorde to Melbourne. The Australian government has already given Britain permission to fly the Concorde over the country.

Damage to Alpine Life Noted

WINTER SPORTS SEEN AS ECOLOGICAL THREAT

By Paul Holmann

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The crowds of eager young people from abroad passing through this Alpine crossroads city show that winter sports in the mountains have become an international mass movement, but a new environmental lobby here warns that it ought to be curbed.

Ecologists in the capital of the Tyrol say that the proliferation of hotels, second homes for city dwellers, condominiums, snowmobiles and sports installations are seriously overburdening the scenic valleys and slopes around here.

Ski runs and ski lifts especially are being denounced as frequent causes of grave damage to alpine vegetation, wildlife, water supplies, the mountainscape and the climate.

Soil Damage

"The time has come to limit further growth of winter sports and tourism in the Alps," said Siegfried Morscher, professor of

government at Innsbruck University and a leading spokesman for ecological concerns here.

Pointing to two famous Austrian winter resorts, he remarked: "In Lech, you can't get any parking space. In Kitzbuehel no new buildings should be allowed to go up. In some areas of the Tyrol the cluttering up of the landscape has reached terrible proportions."

Alexander Cernuska, also of the Innsbruck University faculty, who has conducted research into the environmental impact of ski tracks, said: "Some runs look brutal in summer and hold serious threats to the Alpine ecosystem all year round." His findings are considered typical for ski runs in the entire Alps, he said.

Austria has 5,000 ski lifts and an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 man-made ski tracks. Most of these installations are in the regions of Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

In one Tyrolean ski run it was found that the soil's capacity to store water had decreased by 90

per cent in comparison with soil conditions in the mountain forest through which the track had been cut. Damage to plants and "irreparable" soil erosion ensued, according to a scientific report.

The bustle of ski lifts and ski runs was found to frighten deer more than did jet noise from a nearby airport. The animals, still numerous in the Tyrol, withdrew into remote mountain areas.

Mr. Cernuska was particularly critical of chemically treated ski runs. The substances for grooming, he said, lowered the vegetation's resistance to plant diseases, harmed nearby trees and deteriorated the quality of the water in a wide area, the scientist said.

Both Innsbruck professors and other environmentalists who were interviewed here advocated rigorous licensing of sports installations in Alpine areas. They said that regulatory agencies were under strong political pressures, especially from municipalities, to authorize the construction of new lifts and runs.

Flight Reported

"Afterward, the raiding force set up checkpoints and began to search houses," Mr. Karout reportedly said. "People panicked

and began fleeing to safer areas northward," he said.

Mr. Karout and others were quoted as saying Christian rightist forces moved into the village after the Israeli occupation. Meir el-Jabal and neighboring villages are known to be controlled by Moslem leftists who fought alongside Palestinian guerrillas during Lebanon's civil war.

Jerusalem Bombing Kills 1

JERUSALEM, Feb. 19 (UPI).—An Arab from the occupied West Bank was killed and one was injured today in the explosion of a bomb on the campus of the Hebrew University.

Sources in the campus administration said the dead man and his woman companion were not students at the university, which is on a hill opposite the Prime Minister's office.

Palestinian guerrillas claimed responsibility for the bombing. "A timed explosion set by Palestinian revolutionaries inside Israel killed or injured an undetermined number in the main square of the Hebrew University today, said an official communiqué released by Wafa."

It was the third bomb attack in less than two weeks in the Israeli capital.

Torrijos Offer Is Reported In Drug Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader who made a conditional offer to surrender his brother to face U.S. narcotics charges in an effort to win support for the Panama Canal treaties, an aide to Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., said.

Gen. Torrijos told Sen. Dole and Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., on Dec. 30 he would turn over his brother Moises to U.S. authorities or arrest his brother himself if the United States showed the charges according to a Dole aide who was present at the meeting. The aide did not wish to be identified.

In an interview appearing today in the Atlanta Constitution, Gen. Torrijos is quoted as saying: "I have begged for proof. If such proof exists, I would put my brother in jail."

Drug Enforcement Administration officials take the position that they have no authority to make evidence available to Gen. Torrijos, a source familiar with the DEA case said.

Grand Jury Matter

"This was a grand jury proceeding and it would be up to the U.S. attorney or this court to decide whether it could be reopened," the source said.

Officials at the Justice Department, which supervises U.S. attorneys as well as the drug agency, have said nothing in public about how they might respond to the offer but an administration source said department officials are taking steps to respond to it.

The issue will be raised during a closed Senate session Tuesday to discuss allegations that the Panamanian chief of state, his relatives and other ranking Panamanian officials have been involved in drug trafficking.

Sen. Dole, an opponent of the treaties, called for the closed session, and the Senate leadership agreed. The debate is being held in secret because it involves hundreds of classified documents in the files of the DEA, military intelligence agencies, the State Department and the CIA.

Officials of those agencies say most of the files cannot be made public because they would reveal the identities of confidential sources. They claim in addition, that disclosure of some of the material would damage national security.

U.S., UN Distressed

Thais Forcibly Repatriate Laotians

By Henry Kamm

UBON RATCHATHANI, Thailand, Feb. 19 (UPI).—For the last three months, Thailand has been returning Laotian refugees to Laos, sometimes handing them over to the police or soldiers who mistreat them in sight of Thai officials, the governor of Ubon Province said.

Gov. Pramoon Channachamrong's disclosure was greeted with distress by U.S. and United Nations refugee officials in Thailand. It was the first official word that Thailand had begun a policy of returning refugees. For whatever reasons, the flow of Laotian refugees into Thai camps has declined by two-thirds since November, UN and U.S. officials reported.

Of the 101,177 Indo-Chinese refugees in Thai camps, 82,511 are Laotian. In addition, thousands of Laotian refugees are living outside camps. The governor said that they were being rounded up and taken to camps.

Thais Pressured

The return action was taken as the United Nations high commissioner for refugees and many countries, particularly the United States, were trying to persuade Thailand to resettle Indo-Chinese refugees permanently. Financial assistance has been offered to Bangkok to help with such resettlement.

Last November, Thailand reversed its policy of accepting many of the refugees temporarily until a third country gave them permanent asylum. It announced that it would return those who it decides have escaped because of economic difficulty, not for political reasons.

The regional office of the UN refugee agency said, "We have not accepted and continue not to accept the returning of people to Laos without our having an opportunity to see these people before any drastic action is taken."

Reprimands

A highly placed U.S. official said that whatever the motivation

U.S. Is Urged To Take More Asian Refugees

BANGKOK, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A committee of U.S. citizens called yesterday for the adoption of a long-range program by the United States to admit more Indo-Chinese refugees and to speed their processing.

"The plight of the Indo-Chinese refugees compares in tragedy, depth of despair and urgent need of assistance to any of the groups of the tragic last 50 years that we have lived through," said Leo Cherne, chairman of the International Rescue Committee.

The committee was founded in 1933 to help German refugees after Hitler came to power.

Mr. Cherne said that neither President Carter nor Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had expressed sufficient concern for the refugees. He said that he hoped his group's report would rekindle their interest.

Mr. Vance has asked to be informed of the group's findings, he added.

About 160,000 Indo-Chinese have been admitted to the United States since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, and more than 100,000 refugees are in Asia camps.

Thais Bitter

Thai officials talk with increasing bitterness about the slowness, particularly of the United States but also of other refugee-receiving countries, in easing Thailand's burden.

Thai bitterness also is evident in an increasingly severe attitude in some camps. Thai officials, from Bangkok, Kratie, and Chantaburi on down, often say that the best solution would be repatriation of all refugees to the governments of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would agree to exempt them from reprisals.

Observers fear that the larger refugees remain here without a significant increase in migration to third countries, the greater are the chances of mass repatriation.

"We push them back," Gov. Pramoon said. "When they come

back, we put them back in their boat and send them back. If we catch them coming ashore where the border is through the forest, we send them back to Laos."

The governor said that when refugees are caught in the vicinity of a border crossing station "we give them back to the Laos police." He added, "They treat them very hard. He said that he had seen Laotian police and soldiers beat the refugees at gunpoint into a shack, "and the look on their face was very angry." He said that he did not know what happened to refugees in the shack.

The provincial police chief said: "It is necessary. If we take more, more and more will come, and we are a poor country. I feel sorry for them, but it is necessary. Unless they are definitely be killed in Laos, we send them back."

Gov. Pramoon said that at least 300 had been sent back since Nov. 15. He professed sympathy for the refugees' plight. How many have been sent back from provinces with governors who are less sympathetic to the Laotians is not known, but one governor told U.S. visitors that he was being criticized by the Interior Ministry for not having returned a group of refugees.

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Gov. Pramoon said that at least 300 had been sent back since Nov. 15. He professed sympathy for the refugees' plight. How many have been sent back from provinces with governors who are less sympathetic to the Laotians is not known, but one governor told U.S. visitors that he was being criticized by the Interior Ministry for not having returned a group of refugees.

Thais Bitter

Thai officials talk with increasing bitterness about the slowness, particularly of the United States but also of other refugee-receiving countries, in easing Thailand's burden.

Thai bitterness also is evident in an increasingly severe attitude in some camps. Thai officials, from Bangkok, Kratie, and Chantaburi on down, often say that the best solution would be repatriation of all refugees to the governments of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would agree to exempt them from reprisals.

Observers fear that the larger refugees remain here without a significant increase in migration to third countries, the greater are the chances of mass repatriation.

"We push them back," Gov. Pramoon said. "When they come

back, we put them back in their boat and send them back. If we catch them coming ashore where the border is through the forest, we send them back to Laos."

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U.S. Group Quits Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

an offensive by the Ethiopians in the Ogaden war and were advancing on the air base and industrial center of Dire Dawa.

Senior officials of the Western Somali Liberation Front, whose guerrillas are fighting alongside regular troops, said the Somalis had repulsed a thrust at the railroad at Hararwa, about 30 miles northeast of Dire Dawa.

The Somalis had pushed the enemy back and were about 12 miles from Dire Dawa, an official said.

S. Yemeni Said Downed

KUWAIT, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Eritrean forces claim to have shot down an Ethiopian jet fighter piloted by a Southern Yemeni, a Kuwaiti newspaper reported yesterday.

The daily Al Rai Al Asam quoted a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea as saying a pilot from Southern Yemen was at the controls of a Soviet-made MiG-21 shot down by Eritrean forces last Wednesday.

Iran Recalls Envoy

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Iran yesterday recalled its ambassador from Kenya and said it was closing its embassy in Nairobi because of Kenyan attacks on Iran's role in the Ogaden war.

Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalatbari announced the measure at a news conference. Kenya has made no official statement on the Iranian action.

Turkey Reports Blasts, Gunfire; 2 Are Wounded

ISTANBUL, Feb. 19 (AP).—Two youths were wounded in separate gun assaults and at least a dozen bomb explosions were reported in weekend violence throughout Turkey.

A high school student received critical wounds when two brothers attacked him in Ankara, police said. The two were arrested.

In Izmir, the head of a pro-Moscow student association was shot and stabbed by unknown assailants, police said.

The attacks were believed to be politically motivated as feuding among rival ideological groups continued in Turkey.

In Istanbul, the Intercontinental Hotel was hit by gunfire yesterday. No one was injured in that incident.

8 Abductors Get Italy Jail Terms

SALERNO, Italy, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A Salerno court sentenced eight men to prison yesterday for the kidnapping of banker Mario Amabile last year.

Mr. Amabile, 64, was abducted Nov. 2. He was released 25 days later for a 1.75-billion lire (\$305 million) ransom, of which police later recovered \$665,000.

The court sentenced five men to 18 years each for kidnapping, robbery, theft and illegal possession of weapons. Three were sentenced to 12, 11 and 3 years, respectively, and five were acquitted.

2 U.S. Guards Free After Inmates Revolt

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 19 (AP).—Two guards were held hostage by two convicted bank robbers for several hours at Terminal Island Correctional Institute then released unharmed today.

An official said the prisoners seized two unarmed guards last night, took their keys and opened the cell doors on their block. After negotiating throughout the night, the two prisoners released the guards and were returned to their cells.

Belgian Girls Unhurt After Kidnapping

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 19 (AP).—Two ten-year Belgian girls are free after being kidnapped and held for a week by a sex-offender, police reported.

The girls, both 15, were apparently not molested, police said. The suspect was captured Friday night at a roadblock

To Offset Troop Pullout

U.S. Decides to Send 12 F-4s To Bolster Seoul's Air Force

By Bernard Weinraub

HONOLULU, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Carter administration, seeking to offset the planned withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Korea, has decided to increase its air strength in South Korea during the next few months with at least a dozen F-4 fighters.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown had promised Seoul that the United States would raise its air strength during the next four to five years, and the decision to send the planes relatively early was an effort to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to insure South Korea's security as the pullout begins.

Military officials held out the possibility of a further increase in planes, beyond the 12 F-4 fighters, during the withdrawal.

Mr. Brown, meeting at Pacific headquarters here with high-ranking U.S. military officials, has made it plain that the administration was proceeding with its troop-withdrawal plan despite the uncertain congressional reaction to it. Mr. Brown and his staff fear that the investigations of alleged South Korean influence-buying in Congress will jeopardize an extensive new military aid package for Seoul.

"It would be a very serious matter if the Congress did not approve the necessary transfers and foreign military sales credits," Mr. Brown said after meeting with Gen. John Vessey, commander in chief of U.S. forces in South Korea.

"We're going ahead with our plan," the defense secretary said. "We are planning for the withdrawal and we're planning for Congress to approve the compensatory measures."

Pending congressional approval, the Carter administration is planning a \$2-billion program of military sales, credits and gifts to build South Korea's defenses. Mr. Brown and Gen. Vessey said that the military aid program, over a five-year period, was crucial for the security of South Korea and designed to compensate for the military imbalance between North and South Korea when U.S. ground troops have left.

Besides holding a definite advantage in tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns, North Korea enjoys a 2-to-1 advantage over South Korea in combat aircraft. The presence of three squadrons of U.S. F-4s has shifted the air balance in Korea in favor of the South, and the additional planes will tilt the balance further.

May Seek F-16s

The F-4 has been the U.S. Air Force's main tactical fighter plane for at least a decade. It is being replaced in some cases by the F-15 as the mainstay of the fleet. In addition to the F-4s that the United States has promised, the South Koreans may be seeking the more advanced F-16.

Mr. Brown said at a news conference on Friday that the United States would retain "substantial air units" in South Korea. "Actually, we probably will increase by a small amount our present fighter capability," he said.

Military officials said later that at least 12 F-4 tactical fighters and additional Air Force personnel will soon be assigned to South Korea in an effort by the United States to make it plain that the administration retains a strong commitment to the country.

The United States now has two squadrons—about 30 F-4 Phantom fighters—based at the Osan and Kimsan air bases, with 7,000 Air Force personnel. It was estimated that the 12 planes might bring as many as 800 additional airmen to South Korea.

There are now about 33,000 U.S. Army combat troops in South Korea, including 14,000 in the 2nd Infantry Division, the key command.

Moscow Blocks

Jewish Pianist

On Dutch Trip

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Soviet authorities barred a Jewish concert pianist from leaving Moscow to play at the jubilee celebrations of the Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra because her on-had emigrated to Israel, the director has told a press conference.

Jan Ruckelshaus, director of the Philharmonic since its foundation in 1953, said that the pianist, Bella Davidovich, told him by telephone from Moscow that the travel ban had been imposed because of her son's emigration.

Miss Davidovich and another Soviet pianist, Yekaterina Novitskaya, were invited more than a year ago to play Mendelssohn's double piano concerto at two anniversary concerts performed Friday and yesterday.

On Tuesday, the day the two pianists were due in Amsterdam, a telegram from the state agency Goskoncert in Moscow said neither pianist would be coming. No reason was given—although Miss Novitskaya had arrived here on her own, he added.

Japan Workers Rally

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—About 33,000 workers attended a rally here today to demand full employment and a large tax cut.

PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS
see classified

bat force, which is stationed in the corridor leading from the demilitarized zone to Seoul. The first withdrawal of 6,000 troops, mostly from support units, is planned for the end of this year. If any soldiers will depart next year, and the second group, more than 4,000 combat troops, will leave in 1980. The withdrawal of the 2d Division is to be completed by 1982.

The administration plans to keep in South Korea the Air Force personnel as well as about 4,000 to 6,000 personnel involved with communications, logistics and intelligence.

Park Foes Criticize U.S.

SEOUL, Feb. 19 (NYT).—In harsh language they have seldom used before, South Korea's political dissidents have attacked the U.S. State Department for allegedly defending President Park Chung Hee and his oppressive policies.

The target of their unusual criticisms against the United States is the annual State Department report on South Korea's human rights condition. The report, describing a general improvement in the situation, was published Feb. 10.

The dissidents' statement, which was read and distributed at a church prayer meeting on Friday, has been endorsed by a group of 18 political critics most of whom were jailed on charges of asking President Park to resign from office.

In addition to Yun Po-sun, former president of South Korea, they include some of the country's leading political and religious figures.

Los Angeles Study of Those Living Under Traffic Patterns

Birth Defects Linked to Stress in Mothers From Airport Noise

By Lois Timnick

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Children born to mothers living under the landing pattern of Los Angeles International Airport are much more likely to suffer birth defects than those of families in other parts of Los Angeles County, a new University of California study shows.

Researchers at UCLA found the rate of abnormal births is 61 per cent higher among blacks and 37 per cent higher among whites in this area than in the rest of the county. They suspect the cause is stress felt by pregnant women who repeatedly hear the noise of jet aircraft overhead.

Nowell Jones, a UCLA psychology professor, and Judy Tauscher, of the UCLA School of Public Health, analyzed county birth records for 1970 through 1972.

They found 30 abnormal births among the 2,545 black infants of mothers living in the airport area, compared with 348 abnormal births among the 47,389 black children in the rest of the county. This translated into an abnormal birth rate of 1,183 for 100,000 births in the airport area, compared to the countywide rate of 737 for 100,000.

Comparison Made

The researchers found 30 abnormal births among the 2,522 white infants of families in the airport area, compared with 1,433

Body Turns Up In Bus Station Baggage Room

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19 (AP).—Everybody has had to wait for a bus. But for one in Cordoba, the wait started in 1976.

Authorities have determined that an Incan mummy that was found in a bus company baggage room apparently had been lost in transit after it was mailed from Salto by an archaeologist.

Police were called when the neatly wrapped body was discovered among unclaimed parcels.

There was no need to rush—the archaeologist who had sent the mummy to a colleague said that it had been dead for about 500 years.

6 Bank Robbers Get

\$1 Million in Montreal

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 19 (AP).—Six armed men took \$1 million of a Wells Fargo Bank to open the safe in his office, a branch manager and forcing him to open the safe in his office police reported yesterday.

A police spokesman said that the man broke into the home of Maurice Martineau, Friday night, and took his wife and two children away in a van. Mr. Martineau was taken to his office in suburban Longueville and forced to open the safe. Mr. Martineau's wife and children later were released unharmed.

Korea Storms Kill 31

SEOUL, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Thirty-one fishermen were drowned when seven boats ran aground or overturned in sudden snowstorms which swept the east coast of South Korea Friday, police said yesterday.



Former United Mine Workers president W. A. (Tony) Boyle leaves courthouse Saturday in Media, Pa.

Boyle Convicted for Second Time Of Murdering Yablonski Family

MEDIA, Pa., Feb. 19 (WP).—For the second time in four years, W. A. (Tony) Boyle, the former president of the United Mine Workers Union, was convicted yesterday of murdering union rival Joseph (Jack) Yablonski and Mr. Yablonski's wife and daughter.

The jury deliberated for four hours and 50 minutes Friday night and yesterday morning before announcing that they found the 76-year-old defendant guilty of three counts of first-degree murder. The counts carry automatic life sentences.

Mr. Yablonski, who challenged Boyle for the UMW presidency in 1969, his wife Margaret and daughter Charlotte, were slain in their Clarisville, Pa., home on Dec. 31, 1969.

Boyle was convicted of murder in 1974, but last year the State Supreme Court granted him a new trial.

Los Angeles Study of Those Living Under Traffic Patterns

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level radiation between doses, or whether the total dosage over a period of time must be counted when assessing risk. Dr. Stewart said her study still leaves that question unresolved.

"We know that a small dose only has a small effect, but if it has that effect and we can measure what it is, then we know we must do something about setting appropriate standards for exposure," she said. She noted that the average worker under study received a radiation dose during five years equal only to that received by a person taking a barium enema, a procedure commonly used to diagnose disease of the lower intestine.

Such a procedure is well below current safety limits. Dr. Stewart said those limits probably ought to be re-examined in light of her findings. "It isn't safe at any dose," she said.

Lauriston Taylor of the National Council of Radiation Protection and Measurements, a privately funded research and consulting organization, disagreed. "If we act prematurely, we may deprive ourselves of uses of radiation that could be very important to our way of living," he said.

Mr. Jablon pointed out that further research on worker histories at other nuclear laboratories and at nuclear power plants is needed, but is hampered by laws on the public disclosure of causes of death.

The initial study was begun in 1975 by Dr. Thomas Mancuso of the University of Pittsburgh, who subsequently lost his job at the Energy Research and Development Administration, which had tried to delay publication of his results.

He published anyway, with Dr. Stewart and Dr. George Kneale as co-authors, in December. The Department of Energy has ordered a study of why Dr. Mancuso lost his job, and a spokesman said Friday that a report is expected in about three weeks.

"The real reason why so many experts have found fault with our analysis is because our estimates of risk are much higher than earlier ones based on A-bomb survivors," Dr. Stewart wrote in the revision.

With Dr. Mancuso and Dr. Kneale listed as her co-authors this time, Dr. Stewart wrote that the findings were supported by new studies of some of the 40,000 persons who entered Hiroshima and Nagasaki to look for relatives or possessions within four days of the 1945 blast. Previous studies focused on actual bomb-blast survivors.

Unresolved Question

Like workers at Hanford, the Hiroshima returns received low-level doses of radiation, although the Hanford workers received similar doses over a much longer time. There is substantial controversy over whether the body "repairs" damage done by low-

Corruption Inquiry Widens

Rep. Flood Is Reported Target Of Fund-Manipulation Probe

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Department of Justice is investigating whether Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., endeavored to improperly manipulate several federally financed projects, including an addition to the Philadelphia Hahnemann Hospital, for the benefit of two Pennsylvania contractors who are his political supporters, sources familiar with the investigation said yesterday.

According to the sources, the FBI has received evidence that links some of Rep. Flood's actions to the interests of Edward Dixon and John Dixon. The brothers operated companies that received federal funds in the late 1960s to put out fires in coal slag heaps; in 1974 they received sentences in a \$4.3-million federal tax evasion case.

Link Alleged

The investigators have been told, the sources say, that the Dixons are linked to the Capital Investment Development Corp., which holds an \$85,000 contract for construction management on the Hahnemann Hospital project. The \$65-million-hospital project received a \$14.5-million federal grant through the Community Services Administration, and allegations were made last month that Rep. Flood and Rep. Joshua Ellberg, also a Pennsylvania Democrat, improperly used their influence to obtain the appropriation.

The issue gained national attention when, as a result of a call from Rep. Ellberg, President Carter became involved in the removal of David Marston, the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia who

was investigating the Hahnemann case. The Justice Department's investigation has continued and a strike force is concentrating on allegations against Rep. Flood. Fifty FBI agents are reported to be working on the case in Pennsylvania.

The inquiry includes the following new elements, according to sources:

FBI agents are investigating the Anthra-Penn Community Development Corp., a nonprofit corporation designed to pump federal aid into depressed coal regions of Pennsylvania and financed through the Community Services Administration. The organization was deactivated last March after a dispute arose over political favoritism in its management. The corporation's counsel was Richard Fox of Harrisburg, Pa., who has represented members of the Dixon family.

The FBI agents are trying to sort out the relationship between the Capital Investment Development Corp. and the Environmental Design Center Inc. The design company was formed by Mr. Fox, according to state records. In 1974 it unsuccessfully bid \$500,000 to manage the Hahnemann Hospital construction. In April, 1975, it became a subsidiary of Capital Investment, and that company won the project for \$835,000.

FBI agents have received allegations that Anthra-Penn and Hahnemann Hospital are instances in which Rep. Flood sought to direct the control of federal expenditures to his political supporters. According to a source, Stephen Elko, a former Flood aide who was convicted of accepting bribes, has described the arrangement involving Anthra-Penn and the hospital to FBI agents. Published reports have said that Mr. Elko put pressure on Hahnemann officials to hire Capital Investment.

Rep. Flood could not be reached for comment. He previously has denied wrongdoing but has declined detailed comment on matters under investigation.

Flood Obtains Funds

In March, 1975, Rep. Flood guided through Congress a rider on an appropriations bill that allocated \$14.5 million to Hahnemann Hospital, although its earlier application for a construction grant had been rejected. Rep. Flood is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Health, Education and Welfare, which holds the purse strings of the Community Services Administration. The next month, the hospital retained the law firm of Rep. Elberg, allegedly at the instance of Elko, then Rep. Flood's administrative assistant.

That same month, Capital Investment merged with Environmental Design, according to state records. Federal agents have been told that Elko later brought pressure to bear on Hahnemann Hospital to hire Capital Investment to manage the construction projects; the company went on the job in early 1976.

Manipulation Charged

In the summer of 1975, the Community Services Administration dispensed \$150,000 to form Anthra-Penn. Mr. Fox was appointed as Anthra-Penn's counsel. Two officials from Rep. Flood's hometown, Wilkes-Barre, were to become the nonprofit corporation's top officers.

Anthra-Penn proposed to ask the federal government for about \$5 million in aid for economic development projects. In 1976, however, charges of political favoritism arose and, according to local newspaper accounts, an Anthra-Penn executive said that John Dixon was trying to manipulate its actions "behind the scenes." The dispute became so severe that the aid program was halted by the Community Services Administration.

"He Gets the Gravy"

LCS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (WP).—Elko is said to have told friends in 1975 that his \$37,000-a-year job was worth \$100,000.

A witness at his bribery trial last year said that Elko was angry because he was being forced out of his job to head off a House investigation. The probe centered on his involvement in a kickback scheme to channel federal funds to a chain of California trade schools.

"For years, I have been doing all the dirty work, and the old man has been getting all the gravy, and now it is my turn. I am not going to be forced out," Louise Fleming, wife of a close Elko friend, quoted the Flood aide as saying.

Elko was convicted last fall.

Vesco Submits To TV Lie Test

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP).—Fugitive financier Robert Vesco has denied during a televised lie-detector test that he embezzled \$234 million in securities as the U.S. government has charged.

But the man who administered the test, Chris Gugas, said that Mr. Vesco would only "answer about the \$234 million and would not allow questions about a lesser figure."

Mr. Vesco took the test in Costa Rica where he now lives. He faces U.S. charges of looking \$234 million from Investors Overseas Service, an international mutual fund.



PRINCE ANDREW AT 18—Prince Andrew, the third child of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, sat for this photograph in the Regency Room of Buckingham Palace on the occasion of his 18th birthday anniversary Sunday. The 6-foot-tall Prince is second in line, after Prince Charles, in succession to throne.

Suit Claims Lance Conspired To Take Over Holding Firm

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Financial General Bankshares Inc. has accused former Budget Director Bert Lance of violating federal and state securities laws by conspiring to take control of the Washington-based holding company.

In a suit filed on Friday in U.S. District Court, Financial General charged Mr. Lance, the London-based Bank of Credit and Commerce International and Agha Hasan Abedi, BCCI's president, with engaging in an "unlawful conspiracy to acquire control of Financial General through purchases of Financial General stock at premium prices from a select group of favored shareholders." Also named as defendants are Eugene Metzger, Jackson Stephens, Stephens Inc., Systematics, Inc., and "certain John dees, defendants" whose identities are not known to the company.

Financial General asked the court to "enjoin the defendants preliminarily and permanently from proceeding with their attempted takeover." Judge Oliver Gasch set a hearing on the case for March 15.

Financial General, Washington's second largest bank holding company with assets of \$2.2 billion, controls about 15 banks in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and New York.

Trading Halted

The American Stock Exchange halted trading in Financial General stock on Feb. 10 following an announcement by the company that it believed 15 per cent of its outstanding stock had recently been purchased, and that a foreign bank may be seeking to obtain control of the company.

The Securities & Exchange Commission suspended trading in Financial General for 10 days on Feb. 13 after press reports linked Mr. Lance and associates to an alleged takeover effort.

The action filed on Friday by Financial General is a civil rather than criminal complaint. Business disputes of this kind frequently result in such civil suits. Although the SEC and the Federal Reserve Board are investigating the Financial General transactions, no official government action has been taken against Mr. Lance or those named in the complaint.

Mr. Lance remains a close friend of President Carter, despite his resignation as director of the Office of Management and Budget last year after questions were raised in Congress and by federal banking agencies about his former banking practices.

Owens Common Stock

According to the Financial General complaint, Mr. Metzger, a financial general stockholder and attorney for the company, and Mr. Stephens, who owns 4.9 per

cent of the company's common stock, agreed sometime between last May and October to obtain control of the company to direct its business, affairs and policy.

Financial General alleges that Mr. Metzger was motivated by a "desire to increase the amount of legal business received by him and his law firm," and that one of Mr. Stephens' motivations was to "obtain FG's data processing business for Systematics, Inc.," owned and controlled by Mr. Stephens.

In late September or early October, the complaint states, Mr. Lance joined with Mr. Metzger and Mr. Stephens, following his resignation as OMB director. "In return for his efforts to secretly organize what has become the 'Lance group,'" the complaint states, "Lance received from Metzger, Stephens, and/or BCCI an undisclosed inducement to the effect that, in the event that the Lance group succeeded in capturing control of FG, he (Lance) would be installed in a senior executive position in the company."

A-Blast Vets Jam Toll-Free Phone

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—A special toll-free telephone number has been clogged with calls so the Pentagon is inviting written reports from ex-servicemen about possible radiation effects from nuclear-bomb tests that they witnessed between 1946 and 1963.

So far, more than 4,000 persons have called the Defense Nuclear Agency since a toll-free number was opened last week as part of the agency's search for the estimated 200,000 to 300,000 test participants.

The address for those unable to phone is: Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute, Defense Nuclear Agency, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. 20814. Attention: 1946-63 tests. The toll-free number, which remains in operation, is 800-636-6300.

Florida Moves Murder Suspect

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP).—Suspected rapist-murderer Theodore Bundy was removed from his jail cell at Pensacola last night and brought here, where the last two in a series of killings took place.

Authorities said today that Bundy, 31, was returned to face charges stemming from the theft of a car and several credit cards. He has been interrogated about the killings since Wednesday, when his arrest ended a six-week odyssey in which police said he played many roles and took on many disguises.

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Consensus That Died at Tet

It is ten years since Tet, the Vietcong offensive that became the psychologically decisive battle of Vietnam. The occasion has evoked a rush of memoirs and analyses of the war, raising interesting questions about the battle of Tet and about the wisdom and justice of the American venture in Indochina. The most profound consequences of Tet, however, are now plain. No matter who really won the big battle, it exposed a new American consensus: That the price of rescuing Vietnam from Communism had out-run the benefit and should not be paid. It thus destroyed the consensus for containing Communism almost anywhere our leaders thought necessary, at virtually any price. It destroyed the willingness to let the presidency manage containment with minimal interference by the public and Congress.

Presidents Nixon and Ford struggled on against this reality, straining to retain some freedom of maneuver, often covert, against the spread of Soviet or other Communist influence. Even when they succeeded, as in Chile, they only stiffened the ultimate opposition, as Congress finally made clear in rejecting intervention in Angola and favoring a frantic exit from, instead of more aid to, South Vietnam. President Carter inherited a host of commitments and involvements on all continents—and a much diminished authority to manage them.

To rebuild the nation's reputation in the world and a new consensus for his direction of foreign affairs, Carter set out to give emphasis to the "moral"—and presumably more popular—aspect of foreign policy. Without abandoning traditional allies or such objectives as free trade and global military prowess, he deemphasized the danger of Communism and proclaimed instead an overriding dedication to human rights; to nuclear disarmament as well as arms control; to foreign aid instead of arms sales.

There could never be much question about the worthiness or utility of these objectives. The problem from the start was how he could square such idealism with the more conventional requirements of diplomacy. As Carter quickly discovered—whatever became of Andrew Young?—American values do not always fit comfortably into the pattern of American interests abroad. And they are particularly difficult to project at a time of diminishing American influence over other nations and yet increasing economic dependence on them.

No matter what we think of civil rights or women's rights in Saudi Arabia, we need its oil, its investments and its diplomatic and economic collaboration. We may resent being the world's leading arms merchant, but we will sell with alacrity to Saudi Arabia or Iran. We are daily tempted to sell arms

elsewhere to win friends and influence policies. We may deplore dictatorship in South Korea and the Philippines, but for our own security or military requirements we dare not injure them. We feel obliged to pursue arms control with the Russians no matter how beastly their secret police. We need chrome from South Africa (having boycotted Rhodesia) no matter how offensive its apartheid.

There are constituencies for all these competing values, and their backers in Congress have been yanking at foreign policy until it sometimes seems to be unraveling altogether. But none is preeminent, and without a consensus about which objectives are paramount, no president can easily restore discipline or regain a full sense of purpose and command. The "imperial" presidents in global affairs—from Roosevelt to Nixon—did not so much usurp their great powers as find them conferred because public fears and ambitions were then so widely shared.

It is a peculiarity of the present time that American concerns about the world are in transition. The once overriding commitment to resist Communism everywhere is seen as having been profligate. The defense of the nation's economy—and even liberty—is seen as requiring a distinction between the Soviet exertions that threaten us and those that merely annoy. But there is no handy measure for such selectivity. There is no consensus either about how to rank rival objectives abroad—promoting the economic strength of the industrial democracies or containing such dangers as the poverty of overpopulated societies and the proliferation of nuclear know-how.

Carter understands these shifts of public sentiment and has tried to adjust policy to them. But he has been unable to locate new doctrines to shape the order of our interests. So he sometimes leaves the impression of lurching from subject to subject without resolving the difficult tensions between, say, his alliances with Germany and Japan and the economic competition against them; or the priorities of American concern over, say, Brazil's abridging of human rights, flirting with dangerous nuclear technology and sending us cheap shoes and expensive coffee.

The consensus that collapsed at Tet was as useful as well as harmful political tool. Without it, there would have been no Marshall Plan of aid to Europe or much other foreign aid to poor nations. Much has been gained from its demise, but with no comparably clear purpose in its place, something has also been lost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The United States and Ethiopia

Late in the day—but much better late than not at all—President Carter has warned Ethiopia that if her Soviet and Cuban-backed armies invade Somalia, "even worldwide peace would be endangered." This is another way of saying that Russia's attempt to extend her red empire to the Horn of Africa and beyond is a potential flashpoint for world war III.

The White House decision to sell 60 of the world's most advanced fighter planes, the F-15, to Saudi Arabia—as well as 50 of an earlier type to Egypt—can be read partly in the same strategic context. It is not against Israel that these planes are intended but, if need be, against the Soviet Union and its satraps.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

The Haldeman Book

Like the world of the alchemist or Volpone, we have here the world of bitter black farce. Every character is a fool or a knave. Every deed is a double-cross. Every twist of the plot is steeped in treachery and loathing. Haldeman, a convicted and still imprisoned perjurer and conspirator, portrays a comic, craven Nixon; too clumsy to erase a tape, too drained to stay awake in a coffee shop, too paranoid to sense trouble, too fatuous to avoid telling the same lie to his trusting lieutenants.

Cumulatively, perhaps, the Watergate library (the Dean book, the Ehrlichman book, the Haldeman book, soon, the Nixon book) is starting to tell a true story—one which collects together a bunch of men who deserve each other and destroy each other. On this line, it matters little who actually shopped who: The detail is insignificant because the conflict of evidence—the mountain of deception—dominates everything...

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 20, 1903

PARIS—The decision of the Tribunal of Commerce declaring that the railway hotel at the terminus of the Orleans railway, on the Quai d'Orsay, had the right to lodge only house-bound railway travelers, has been reversed on appeal. The Appeal Court of the Seine says that such a restriction is an interference with the liberty of commerce. Now, the hotel is not only permitted by this decision to lodge travelers of all categories, but can also let its rooms for balls and banquets.

Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1928

DETROIT—The new Fords, long waited for and ordered by the hundreds of thousands when first shown in December, are now coming off the assembly line at the rate of 800 daily. The giant Ford plant, which reached the enormous total of more than 6,000 cars daily when turning out the old models, is gradually swinging into its former stride. The changeover from the old to the new required an outlay of millions for new machinery and also necessitated a new education for the workmen.



The U.S. Satisfaction Boom

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—Dr. Gallup's pulse-takers and head-counters have just produced the dazzling news that since the autumn of 1974 the number of Americans expressing a "high level of satisfaction" with life in this country has risen from only 34 to a striking 77 per cent. What could have caused such a bull market in gratification?

The question is the more puzzling because the Gallup breakdown shows the boom in satisfaction to be uniformly spread across age, educational, and occupational groups, and among men and women. Even the number of highly satisfied blacks rose, though by less than half the increase in contented whites. Can life in the United States really be that much better than it was in 1974?

Gallup's own interpretation of his findings is plausible—"The somber post-Watergate mood of the public has given way to an increase in national pride." In support of that, it seems reasonable to point out also that the Vietnamese war, which had cast its shadow on the national spirit for more than a decade, flared and spluttered to its bloody end in 1975.

Even so, a three-year rise from only one-third to nearly two-thirds in the number of Americans well pleased with their lot seems extraordinary. After all, even the great middle class is well advertised these days as being burdened down by onerous taxes, inflation, an omnipresent federal bureaucracy, the high costs of medical care and college tuition, and the unfair demands of the welfare classes.

Another Reading

Indeed, read another way, the Gallup findings disclose that 43 per cent of us are something less than "highly satisfied" with the way things are. Among them are 59 per cent of all blacks, 53 per cent of young people aged 18 to 29—the only groups with dissatisfied majorities—and 49 per cent of blue-collar workers. But the last figure is down from 69 per cent in 1974.

Interestingly enough, grade-school graduates, who would be presumed to be mostly in lower income brackets, registered a 69-per cent majority of "highly satisfied" people as against only 56 per cent of college graduates. These figures lend support to the notion of a new set of statistics recently compiled for the Senate

Budget Committee by the Treasury Department.

They show that of \$7.9 billion individual income tax returns filed in 1977, 26.5 million came from taxpayers with poverty-level incomes of less than \$5,000 annually; another 20.1 million came from taxpayers earning \$5,000 to \$10,000—a total of 46.6 million returns, or more than half of all those filed. By contrast, for all earnings brackets between \$10,000 and \$80,000, only 41.2 million individual returns were filed. Persons earning more than \$80,000 filed only 2.8 million returns.

Yet, the Treasury reported, 81 per cent of \$84 billion in tax breaks for 1977 went to the 1.3 million taxpayers who were already wealthy. But the 46.6 million taxpayers earning less than \$10,000 annually received only 12 per cent of the \$84 billion in tax breaks.

Affluence

Almost half the \$84-billion total went to taxpayers earning \$30,000 and up—the most affluent Americans, who happen to be only about five per cent of all individual taxpayers. (The Treasury study cited 89 separate "tax breaks" and defined them as revenue losses to the government caused by "a special exclusion, exemption or deduction from gross income," as well as "a special credit, a preferential rate of

tax, or a deferral of tax liability.")

Not unexpectedly, 68 per cent of the benefits from general capital gains (\$6.8 billion) went to over-60,000 individuals. Taxpayers in the \$15,000 to \$50,000 brackets were the predictable beneficiaries of 78 per cent of the \$4.5 billion in tax breaks caused by home mortgage interest deductions. Nor was it surprising that the under-\$10,000 brackets got the lion's share only of such breaks as deductions for social security and veterans' benefits.

So the tax system helped the rich to get richer; and they'll do even better this year, when the tax-break total should rise to about \$93 billion (under present laws). That may have little to do with how satisfied people are with their lives; but the Gallup and Treasury figures taken together do seem to suggest that the continuing redistribution of income and wealth in America, and the political system that maintains it, is not much of an issue even among its victims.

And that suggests in turn that the oldest American myth—the golden dream of wealth for all, somewhere in the "orgastic future"—is a reality. Its hypnotic power. As some skeptic said of President Carter's tax reform plans: "Most Americans don't want the three-martini lunch, they aspire to it."

A Talk With Jerry Ford

By James Reston

LOS ANGELES—If you want to see a happy man, look at Jerry Ford. The former president, out here addressing a religious congress of the laity, seems more pleased with life in "retirement" than he ever did in the Congress or in the White House.

The reasons are fairly obvious. He is in vigorous good health. He is by nature an open, optimistic man, untroubled by the economic or metaphysical perplexities of life. He is not brooding over his narrow defeat in 1976, and probably no politician of his generation has come out of a quarter of a century in Washington with more friends or fewer enemies.

He talks about the past and the future now with more confidence and conviction than ever before.

He thinks President Carter is in trouble and expects to see him continue to decline in the popularity polls for the rest of this year, but he takes no pleasure in this. Paradoxically, he is still fiercely partisan, but outspoken in support of Carter in most major foreign policy issues.

He is not only backing the administration on the Panama Canal treaties, but defending Carter's decision to send war planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia as well as to Israel. "Maybe the timing was off," he said here after a long talk with former Secretary of State Kissinger, "but the numbers are about right."

Congress

His main criticism of Carter is that "he lost the momentum we had going on the strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, by getting bogged down on side issues, but maybe," he adds, "he can get it back."

"Congress should be supporting the President more than it is on foreign policy issues," he insists. "I understand after Vietnam and Watergate that the Congress wanted to regain some of the power it lost to the White House from the New Deal days on, but it has gone too far. We can't make our way in this kind of a world if the president is weakened by too much congressional interference in the conduct of foreign policy."

There are, however, two threats to Ford's serenity—gold and politics. He is hooked on these two monsters. He does not seem to understand that gold is Scotland's Calvinist punishment for original sin, and that presidential politics is an incurable disease.

In the coming week, he will play in two more golf tournaments, and make eight speeches; take classes at two universities; fly from here to St. Louis, lecture at Kansas and Kansas State, address a couple of Republican fund-raisers as distant as Florida, and then come back to California to move into his new golf-course house.

He talks about all this with the enthusiasm of a young man. He's having "trouble with his chipping and putting," but otherwise, "everything is wonderful." In his 25 1/2 years in Congress, he concedes, the Republicans were in control for only two years. But look, he says, "we've won five out of six congressional elections since Jan. 20, 1977, and if we can pick up 25 seats in the House next November, we'll have a pretty good balance."

As to the mood of the country, he thinks he's in closer touch with the young now than

In Poland, 58 Names For a New Manifesto

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—Democracy, the old story goes, is when a knock at the door at 5 a.m. can mean only the milkman. But it was not a milkman who rang at the door of an apartment on Florianska Street in the center of Cracow at dawn, Feb. 12; it was two plainclothes policemen. They had chosen that odd hour to declare that the lecture they being given in that apartment by the historian Adam Michnik was illegal.

The police ordered an immediate end to the lecture on "30 Years of Communism in Poland" and told the 120 students gathered there to disperse. The students refused to go and it was the "milkman" who left. But they returned a few minutes later accompanied by 30 uniformed policemen who did not bother to ring the doorbell. They smashed the door down and threw tear-gas grenades into the apartment.

These arguments got the better of the students, who formed a wall around Mr. Michnik until he could escape, let the police know that they were following in the footsteps of the Gestapo and little by little left the area. Mr. Michnik was seized soon afterward, shortly detained and released after being beaten.

The police cared little about being compared to the Gestapo—they have a special grudge against Mr. Michnik, Poland's angry young man for a decade.

Politics of Protest

Born in 1946 of Communist parents, Mr. Michnik made a precocious and brilliant debut in the politics of protest. At 15, his public criticism of the official plan for reform of education resulted in his expulsion from school. After a year, he returned to the university in Warsaw in 1964 and soon became a close friend of the two leaders of the nation's youth (and the friendship continues), Jacek Kuron, a sociologist, and Leszek Kolakowski, a philosopher.

After several arrests, Mr. Michnik became one of the leaders of the March 1968 student rebellion, which shook the country. Arrested at the time and sentenced to three years in jail, he was amnestied after 18 months and once again took up his struggle for the establishment of democracy.

One of the founders of the school of neo-evolutionism—the theory of permanent action for progress—the expansion of the rights of man, Mr. Michnik was to be found on all the front lines in the battle for democratic action. In 1974, he signed the pe-

tion in favor of the rights of the Polish minority in the Soviet Union; his name was one of those on the telegram of congratulations to Andrei Sakharov when he received his Nobel Peace Prize and he was one of the 59 intellectuals who wrote an open letter in 1975 to protest the pro-Soviet amendment to the Polish Constitution.

Mr. Michnik is also one of the founders of the Workers' Defense Committee, whose members were persecuted and arrested after the violent riots of June, 1976.

Manifesto

Just before going to Cracow this time, Mr. Michnik signed another declaration. This one, made up of only 350 words, followed by no more than 58 signatures, may well be the most significant and most daring document thus far produced by a democratic movement in Eastern Europe.

This manifesto announced the creation in Poland of a Scientific Education Society. This seemingly innocent title in English is filled with moral and historic significance in Poland. The formation of this society is rooted in the most profound Polish tradition of carrying the flame of knowledge to the people by other than the official paths.

The authors refer to this tradition by declaring: "If men fail to seek their own truth and that of the world, they cannot consciously participate in the construction of the country and its future... No official system of education and particularly no system so subservient to politics as is the one in Poland can fulfill this need."

The 58 names at the bottom of this declaration are a guarantee of its serious nature. They include those of Prof. Wladyslaw Gajewski, a biologist; Jan Klejman, a physicist; Wladyslaw Kucinski-Goldfinger, a biologist; and Edward Lipinski, the dean of the economists and of Polish Socialists... all members of the Academy of Sciences. There are also the names of writers such as Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, secretary-general of the Pn Club; Jacek Bochenek, Marian Brandy, Andrzej Kijowski, Antoni Golewicz, Julian Krzywicki and Wladyslaw Bialecki, the "Polish Dilemma," a former minister of education and now one of the regime's most severe critics. The Catholic journalists Bohdan Cywicki, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Jacek Wosniakowski are also on the list as well as the theater historian Krzysztof Wolicki, the actress Halina Milewska, the composer Zygmunt Mycielski. In other words, a representative sample of the intellectual elite of Poland.

To forestall any accusation of illegal activity, one of the signatories said, "We officially informed the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences." But the future of this initiative does not depend on a decision of the academy. It is at the top echelons of the party that the fate of this undertaking will be decided, for the party is fully aware of the double significance of this manifesto.

A Reply

First, the ruling establishment must reply one way or another to prevent any seed of doubt from being planted in the immense labor of indoctrination and re-writing of history undertaken by the Communist party during these last 30 years.

Just as the numerous illegal but widely distributed publications are a permanent challenge to the government's control of information, the initiative of the 58 is a menace looming over the vital monopoly of history.

The declaration of the 58 intellectuals amounts to an attempt to reconstruct the national memory of Poland and to redirect the nation to its traditional democratic and independent sources of culture.

Furthermore, the party must act quickly, for as Mr. Michnik said, "An enlightened society is the most efficient weapon against the abuse of power."

To counteract this weapon, the party has only one alternative: It must be tolerant and continue its efforts to unify the nation—which must be done to overcome the present economic crisis—or it can launch a new wave of repression, a dangerous and inefficient undertaking.

You will know very soon which way the government and the party have decided to go," a source in Warsaw said recently. "One of these days, somewhere in Poland, the doorbell will ring at dawn at the home of an intellectual."

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Obituaries

Georges Wormser, Banker And French Jewish Leader

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Georges Wormser, 90, internationally known banker and a leading figure in the French Jewish community, died Thursday, his family announced.

In 1926 he founded the Banque Wormser, and in 1937 he founded the bank Wormser Freres, remaining active until his death in the administration of both family banks, together with his three sons.

Wounded and decorated as an infantry captain in World War I, he then served on the staff of Minister of War Paul Painlevé before becoming chief of the personal staff of Premier Georges Clemenceau, with whom he served from 1917 until Clemenceau left public life in 1920.

Mr. Wormser returned briefly to public life in 1924 as aide to Georges Mandel in the postal ministry.

During World War II he was active in the resistance at Lyons and played a prominent role in the creation of what was to become the central French Jewish organization. Since 1962, he had been honorary president of the Central Jewish Consistory of France.

Mr. Wormser was a founder and administrator of the Curie Foundation and vice-president of the Pasteur Institute group. He was the author of books about Clemenceau and other French political figures, and about French Judaism.

Dr. Martha M. Elliot
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Dr. Martha M. Elliot, 87, a noted pediatrician who was a former director of the U.S. Children's Bureau and a professor at both Harvard and Yale, died Monday at her Cambridge, Mass., home.

Dr. Elliot joined the Children's Bureau, then part of the Labor Department, in 1924 as director of the division of child and maternal health. She served with the bureau, except for a brief period as assistant director of the World Health Organization, for the next 33 years.

She made many trips to Europe during World War II to observe the British protection of children from the bombing.

After World War II, Dr. Elliot served as vice-chairman of the U.S. delegation that drafted the constitution of the World Health Organization. During 1947 she acted as chief medical consultant to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which provided relief for children in war-torn Europe.

Louis Sellier
PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Louis Sellier, 92, a founder of the French Communist party and its secretary-general from 1933 to 1938, died here Friday.

Mr. Sellier broke with the party in 1929 over its increasing ties with Stalin and headed a small workers party until the World War II, when he supported the Vichy regime.

Roger Levy
PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Roger Levy, 90, French scholar and writer on the Orient, died at his home here, his family said today.

Mr. Levy took a law degree but devoted himself to Oriental studies. He was the author of several books on China and the Far East. He had been a professor at various universities in Paris including the Ecole Polytechnique and the National School of Administration.

Flor de Oro Trujillo
NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Flor de Oro Trujillo, 62, daughter of the former Dominican Republic leader Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, died Wednesday of cancer. Miss Trujillo was exiled from her country after her father's assassination in 1961. She had lived here for 12 years, and was married to George Farquar, an engineering salesman.

E. Roland Harriman
ARDEEN, N.Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—E. Roland Harriman, 82, founder of the United States Trotting Association and chairman of the board

of the Hall of Fame of the Trotter, died Thursday. He was a brother of Averell Harriman, the former New York governor and diplomat.

John McAndrew
VENICE, Feb. 19 (UPI)—John McAndrew, 74, art historian, philanthropist and founder of Save Venice Inc., died early today in a hotel here. Doctors said Mr. McAndrew, a native of Boston, died of a heart attack.

He founded Save Venice Inc. in 1970 as an organization to restore and maintain the city's art heritage. He personally financed the restoration of a statue by Donatello and a work by the painter Titian. He was author of numerous books on art history, most of them dealing with Venetian art.

Hettie Louise Bess
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Hettie Louise (Tootsie) Bess, 63, the spirited proprietress of a bar where legends of aspiring country singers came to be discovered, died yesterday of cancer after a long illness.

In the late 1950s, she opened Tootsie's Orchid Lounge, whose back door led to what was then the Grand Ole Opry House. Her bar became nearly as famous locally as the Opry itself, even though the Opry moved in 1974 to a new site 10 miles away.

The three-room, split-level bar became a hangout for the famous, not-so-famous and tourists. Pictures of country music stars and their autographs cover the walls, the jukebox in the bar plays country music only, and the bar also has pinball machines, blinking beer signs, peanut machines and jars of Polish sausages and pickled eggs.

House Study Says
3 U.S. Agencies Said to Ignore Members' Conflicts of Interest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—A House subcommittee charged yesterday that a substantial number of high-level officials in three separate federal agencies "have financial interests in companies regulated by their agency."

The oversight and investigations subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee also contended that the agencies—the Federal Communications Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration—sought to minimize or ignore the conflict-of-interest problem and that the FCC had advised its employees on how to evade a law prohibiting their ownership of certain securities.

In all, the subcommittee said, financial conflicts of interest had been found in 243 of the 630 files investigated at the three agencies.

The bluntly worded complaint was issued more than a year after President Carter, who campaigned against conflicts of interest in 1976, took office. The findings of the subcommittee were based on hearings and research on matters that occurred in the Ford and Carter administrations.

Still Pending
Last year, Mr. Carter recommended, and the Senate approved, legislation aimed at requiring the public disclosure of financial holdings by government officials.

But the proposal, which is still pending in the House, would not modify the existing law under which federal agencies frequently allow their officials to continue owning such holdings.

The agencies studied by the subcommittee are responsible for regulating communications, cleaning up the environment and assuring the safety of foods and drugs.

The subcommittee report also charged that the Civil Service Commission had failed to assist federal officials in avoiding conflict problems as it was ordered to do in an executive order signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965.

The subcommittee presented



Cynthia Hudspeth

Thirteenth Victim Of L.A. Strangler Is Found in Car

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (AP)—The "Hillside strangler" has struck again, police reported, leaving the mangled body of a 20-year-old bank clerk stuffed into the trunk of a car.

The Los Angeles Police Department, desperate for leads to the killer of 13 young women, searched for a yellow van that was seen in the area, but that clue yielded nothing when the driver turned out to be a forest ranger on patrol.

Cynthia Hudspeth was found Friday in the trunk of a car that apparently was pushed over a cliff in the Angeles National Forest.

An autopsy began yesterday. Deputies said there were marks around her neck and she "is definitely one of the 'Hillside strangler' victims."

A preliminary coroner's report showed that Miss Hudspeth was not sexually molested, as were many of the other victims.

some case studies, without naming the officials, to support its charges. Among them were the following:

• Last March 13, an EEC engineer was put in charge of the field office of a large city where his responsibilities included inspecting facilities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and a subsidiary company. Several years before, the engineer had informed the commission that he and his wife owned 205 shares of AT&T stock, which the committee said was worth about \$12,700 at the time of his appointment. The employee was advised by the FCC to transfer ownership of the stock to his wife.

• In June, 1976, an employee of the environmental agency who is responsible for directing a federal group that reviews pesticides told the agency that he owned \$11,100 stock in two companies that manufactured pesticides and asked the EPA for a waiver from the conflict-of-interest law. No action has yet been made on his request.

• On Jan. 24 of last year, an advisory committee of the FDA voted to continue using a potentially harmful drug added to cattle feed to prevent infection and promote growth. A member of the advisory committee who took an active role in the decision was the president of a large feed lot operation in Colorado. When questioned about his involvement, he said he would not have participated if he had been advised of the potential conflict of interest.

The subcommittee urged Congress to approve legislation, explicitly forbidding an official to retain investments affected by matters in which he is involved.

The panel also recommended that each agency develop and publicize a list of specific financial interests that would be prohibited for all of its employees.

Bonn Ratifies Bid To Refuse Asylum In Terror Cases

BONN, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—West Germany last week ratified measures to prevent terrorists from gaining asylum on political grounds.

The Bundestag (upper house of parliament) approved West Germany's accession to a Feb. 27, 1977, Council of Europe agreement on fighting terrorism.

This obliges governments to extradite persons sought for airline hijackings, kidnappings and other violent actions and says that political asylum is not valid in these cases. The right of genuine political asylum is not affected.

The Bundestag also initiated legislation to forbid force-feeding of prisoners on hunger strike.

The Bundestag (lower house of parliament) earlier last week approved measures which extend police powers in the hunt for terrorists. The measures still have to be ratified by the Bundestag.

Soviet-Libyan Accord
LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Libya and the Soviet Union yesterday signed an agreement for technical cooperation, the news agency Jans reported yesterday.

Against Retaliation by Superiors

Carter Seeks Unit to Protect Officials Who Report Waste

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—President Carter will soon make good on a campaign promise to protect federal employees who blow the whistle on waste or dishonesty within the bureaucracy and are unable to defend themselves against retaliation by their superiors.

As a presidential candidate, Mr. Carter made a minor campaign issue out of the case of Ernest Fitzgerald, a former Air Force efficiency expert who was discharged by the Pentagon after publicly disclosing \$2 billion in cost overruns on the C-5A transport plane.

"The Fitzgerald case, where a dedicated civil servant was fired from the Defense Department for reporting cost overruns, must never be repeated," Mr. Carter said in an Alexandria, Va., speech shortly before the election. "I intend to seek strong legislation to protect our federal employees from harassment and dismissal if they find out and report waste or dishonesty by their superiors or others."

Next month, Mr. Carter will send to Congress a proposed law that would protect the careers of federal employees who report waste or dishonesty. The proposal will be included in the package of reforms affecting the Civil Service Commission, the agency governing 2.8 million federal civilian workers.

General Outline
The general outline of the proposed changes was made public Wednesday at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during a symposium on "Whistle-Blowing and Scientific Responsibility."

After the symposium, Jule Sugarman, the vice-chairman of the CSC, expounded on the details of the proposed changes in response to an inquiry.

If the proposals are enacted by Congress, Mr. Sugarman said, a merit system protection board will be created within which will be a special council's office.

"If an individual has gone public with information that can be lawfully divulged and, as a result of that, he is being harassed or retaliated against by agency officials, he may come to the special council's office."

Religious Riot In Iran Leaves 6 Dead, 125 Hurt

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Security units patrolled the streets of Tehran today following clashes yesterday with religious rioters in a 12-hour battle in which 6 persons were killed and 125 injured, officials said.

The street battles erupted in the western Iranian city after an underground opposition group called for a general strike. The government has condemned the group as "Islamic Marxists."

According to official reports, four banks were burned during the rioting, and many others were damaged. Nine cinemas were damaged, and at least 22 other commercial centers were set on fire.

Police said that 124 cases of arson were reported in Tehran. The riot was the most serious since police and a religious mob clashed in the sacred Moslem city of Qom, 60 miles south of Tehran, last month.

French Leftists Lead by 51-45% In Election Poll

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—The latest opinion poll on France's general elections on March 12 and 19 shows the leftist parties maintaining their lead over the governing center-right coalition.

The poll, published today in the weekly magazine L'Express, said the leftists would win 51 per cent of the votes if elections were held today, with government parties winning 45 per cent.

A poll in the same magazine on Jan. 23 gave the left a lead over the governing parties of 62 to 45 per cent. Many political analysts feel the slight drop in the left's popularity has been caused by feuding over a common program for government.

The alliance of Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals is sharply divided over how much industry it would nationalize on assuming power and on how many ministries the Communists should get.

Finns Set Ban On Tobacco Ads

HELSINKI, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—A new health law, banning radio, television, press and outdoor advertising of cigarettes and other tobacco products, will go into effect on March 1.

The law has been welcomed by health organizations, which say they will step up their anti-smoking campaigns, especially among young people.

The tobacco industry was critical of the move. Their spokesman said: "This is a step toward socialism. If the government allows us to sell, they should let us advertise, too."

dial council and ask that the matter be investigated," Mr. Sugarman said.

Hypothetical Case
Constructing a hypothetical case of retaliation in which the whistle-blower had been reassigned to an unimportant location 1,000 miles away, Mr. Sugarman said the special council would have the power to prevent the order from being carried out until it completed its investigation.

"If the investigation finds that the individual's action is lawful, then the special council can order that if [the retaliation] be stopped," Mr. Sugarman continued.

"If retaliation continues, then the individual can bring the harassing officials before the merit system protection board and seek protective action."

Mr. Sugarman underlined that the board's special council "never gets into the issue of whether an employee's charges are right or wrong. It only deals with the individual's right to make charges in the first place."

Included in the proposals are specific disciplinary action that may be taken against the harassers. Among the penalties are dismissal from federal service and a fine of up to \$1,000. Should the harasser not be subject to civil service jurisdiction but be a White House appointee, the board could report his transgressions directly to the President for appropriate action.

Clash Looms on U.S. Tax Deductions

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—A clash over charitable deductions on income-tax returns is shaping up between the Carter administration and some of the country's largest charities.

About two dozen charities, led by the United Way of America, are mobilizing a grass-roots campaign to support a bill offering a new tax break to the three taxpayers in four who take the standard deduction. The bill would allow them to take an additional deduction against their taxable income for contributions to such tax-exempt organizations as charities, churches and universities.

The Treasury, firmly opposed, contends that the proposal would provide a windfall tax reduction without leading to a significant increase in contributions and also that the proposal runs counter to "simplification" of the tax system, a basic principle of President Carter's tax-revision proposals.

In addition, the Treasury fears that permitting such deductions would create a serious enforcement problem for the Internal Revenue Service.

Cost Estimated
Rep. Joseph Fisher, D-Va., who has joined Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., as a prime sponsor of the bill, estimated that it would cost the Treasury \$3.3 billion a year in revenue.

Rep. Conable is the ranking Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, and Rep. Fisher is a member.

Rep. Conable recalled that as a private citizen in Batavia, N.Y., he had run "a lot of different drives," including the United Way and Red Cross. Asked if he thought giving a



Associated Press

LONDON VISITOR—A nine-month-old seal called Sammy received red-carpet treatment at the Royal Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Putney Hospital in London last week. The animal swam up the Thames and spent five days entertaining crowds around Kew Bridge after he apparently found the water too cold. The RSPCA intervened and placed him in a duck pond, until he could be released off the Norfolk coast. The nurse is Anne Peckham.

Shift to Toronto
Recently a major company, Sun Life Assurance, announced plans to move its headquarters to Toronto; a 110-year-old Montreal department store, Dupuis Frères declared bankruptcy, and a newspaper mill shut, costing Quebec thousands of jobs.

The Quebec unemployment rate now is 11.5 per cent, up from about 10 per cent when the Parti Quebecois took power in November, 1976, and notably higher than the 8.5 per cent national average.

A writer for La Tribune said the party's hardline policy on its French-only language law "stacked a federal government plan to locate an Energy, Mines and Resources Department branch there and cost the area 700 jobs."

France Reiterates Position
PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—French government officials said yesterday that Paris has no intention to reduce its cooperation with Quebec in spite of a new pressure from the Canadian government.

Officials made the comment following an Ottawa announcement that Canadian Ambassador Gerard Pelletier reiterated his request, made last Nov. 14, that France formally explain its policy toward Quebec.

Kuwaiti Cabinet Sworn In
KUWAIT, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The new Kuwaiti Cabinet took the oath of office yesterday.

"I smoke for only one reason: taste. That's why I smoke Winston."

A famous R.J. Reynolds Product.

Michigan Trucker, Driving Blind, 'Talked' to Safety by 2d Driver

EL DORADO, Kan., Feb. 19 (AP)—A Michigan truck driver who inexplicably went blind while driving was guided to a safe stop along the Kansas turnpike by another truck driver who gave him instructions by citizens-band radio.

"I owe my life to that man, he was really calm, really beautiful," said Francis Gilmore, 43, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who went blind last week as his car-transport rig sped along the turnpike east of El Dorado.

The 40-ton rig, carrying eight new cars, began to weave from side to side and Mr. Gilmore called out a warning to traffic behind him.

"I knew there was a box [tractor-trailer] behind me," Mr. Gilmore recalled. "I started hitting my brakes, I was all over the road. He came on the radio and kept saying, 'Take it easy, take it easy.'"

As the two trucks sped along, the other driver continued to give instructions to Mr. Gilmore, who admitted he was panicky.

"Get calm, just get calm. Go to your right, go to your right... You're getting up to the edge, you're on the shoulder," Mr. Gilmore said, recalling the instructions to him over the radio.

Then the comforting words, "You're OK now. Just sit it down."

Mr. Gilmore said that he asked the trucker to summon help. It was the last he heard from him.

Highway Patrol trooper Claude Vail arrived and took Mr. Gilmore to an eye doctor in nearby El Dorado. Mr. Gilmore was told his problem was probably temporary, but no explanation of why he went blind was given.

West Germany Reaps Dividends From Cooperation in Industry

By Harry Bernstein

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany. Hans Weber, one of West Germany's more influential citizens, has been the butt of many jokes, and he is not amused. Mr. Weber is a worker-director of the multimillion-dollar Bayer Corp., which has its world headquarters in a handsome, 28-story building here.

He has heard all the stories. Mr. Weber told a recent visitor about West German worker-directors who have "sold out" to management and are now indistinguishable from their management counterparts.

"Those jokes are made up to repeat lies and I am sick of them," he said. "Our system works well. Maybe that's why some of our critics are so unhappy."

West German workers have a stronger voice in the management of the companies that employ them than any other group of workers in the Western world. And the West German government is investing more money than any other nation in experiments to improve the quality of life on the job.

The West German economy is among the world's healthiest, a condition that stems according to Mr. Weber, and many others here—in part from the degree of industrial democracy at all levels of corporate life.

Yet despite government-mandated worker participation in running the companies, and despite the large sums being spent on job improvements, the system is widely criticized.

Few question the prosperity of West Germany, even with its unemployment rate of about 8 per cent, which is high for this country. But the usual explanations for the prosperity range from the high level of capital investment per worker to the contention that Germans are, by nature, authoritarian and patriotic, and when some high authority says productivity must increase, then productivity increases.

Cooperation

Many leaders, including government policymakers, contend that the generally cooperative attitude in labor-management relations has long been a fact of West German economic life, and that this attitude has helped create the country's enviable economic situation.

The best-known aspects of industrial democracy here are the "co-determination laws" that put worker representatives into the highest echelons of management. Cooperation at the top levels has avoided much industrial strife, yet it is the top-level system which comes in for the most criticism.

Many opponents of the West German concept of co-determination contend that the worker-directors have been co-opted, and identify themselves with corporate interests to such a degree that they no longer truly represent the worker. Stories are told here and abroad about worker-directors who allegedly live in company furnished mansions, who use chauffeured limousines supplied by the corporations, and receive large salaries as worker-directors in addition to their other incomes.

Though there may be abuses of the system, I found none of significance in a survey of industrial democracy in West Germany.

Worker-directors are relatively well-paid. Their salaries as directors range from about \$5,000 to \$30,000 a year, but even with their income from other sources, they earn substantially less than their corporate counterparts.

While there is relatively little direct participation in management by the workers themselves, the great majority of them take

part in the election of their representatives, who do have a say in West Germany's economic life. Men like Mr. Weber may not be getting wealthy as worker-directors, especially since the German labor federation has a policy that requires worker-directors to put at least 50 per cent of their director salaries into worker education funds. But they are accorded privileges that few other workers enjoy.

For example, Mr. Weber was accompanied to an interview by a young Bayer executive, Vito Mosen, who noted that I had arrived in Leverkusen in a rented car.

"It's too bad you didn't make your arrangements directly through our company offices instead of through the labor federation," he said. "We would have picked you up in Bonn (about 60 miles south of here) in a Mercedes from the fleet we keep for executives, and we would have arranged for you to lunch in our executive dining room on the 26th floor. We have the best kitchen on the Rhine, you know."

Mr. Weber strongly defended the system. He said there is active worker participation in the co-determination system, which is based on the theory of representative democracy.

If workers do approve of the system, as indicated by their large turnout at election time, why is it that only 35 per cent of all German workers belong to unions, when the unions are primarily responsible for creating and maintaining West Germany's industrial democracy system?

Not Left Out

"Under German law, our unions negotiate with management for regular union contracts covering wages and working conditions, just as you do in the United States," Mr. Weber said. "But every worker is automatically paid union wages, regardless of whether he belongs to a union."

"Furthermore, workers never feel left out of things because almost all of them vote in elections for worker-directors and for members in the even more influential (lower level) works councils. There isn't really much pressure on them to join in such circumstances."

Mr. Weber scoffed at the idea that worker-directors are getting rich. He said he makes \$20,000 a year as a Bayer worker-director, but gives half of that to the union education fund and pays another \$5,000 of it in taxes, "leaving me \$5,000 a year for what in some ways is a full-time job."

In addition, he makes \$23,000 a year as head of the Bayer Works Council, the workers group that deals with day-to-day company problems.

According to Bayer officials, the workers also share in the economic results of co-determination.

Fifteen years ago, the wages of workers in Bayer plants in the United States were three times higher than for workers doing the same jobs in Leverkusen. Today, according to worker-director Edgar Ballarin, Bayer workers in both countries earn about the same basic wage, \$8.50 an hour.

But the "advantage" is now with the West German worker, Mr. Ballarin said, because "fringe benefits here cost Bayer about 60 percent of the average wage while in your country fringe benefits cost the company only about 30 percent of the average wage."

The philosophy behind the co-determination laws was summed up by Hans Klunker, president of the million-member public

employees union, which includes members of the armed forces: "Here, the economic partners, workers and management, operate on the theory that we must cooperate to make a bigger economic cake instead of fighting one another regularly over the size of the slice each one will get."

At times, he added, "we do fight over the size of the slices of cake, but those negotiations are made easier by the overall atmosphere of harmony, which is due partly to the fact that workers share at least some of the power in the companies."

These other factors, he said, also are involved: "By law, all information about company plans and finances must be given to worker representatives, and all changes must be discussed before they are made by management. On some issues, the workers can veto management plans. In others, their voices must at least be heard. This sharing of information, and some power, has reduced tension about the basic economic facts over which the 'social partners' bargain in their more traditional union-management bargaining sessions."

There are only 16 unions for West Germany's 4 million union members. There is almost no strife among the unions, which are highly centralized and which give substantial authority to the central labor federation.

German unions rarely quarrel with one another over politics. All 16 union presidents are members of the Social Democratic party. Roderich Dutschke, vice-president of one of the most militant of the German unions, the 2.6-million-member metal workers group, says, "Socialism through government ownership of basic industry is only a long-range goal with no likelihood of coming about anytime soon."

Few of his conservative colleagues would quarrel with that fact.

But the unions are generally united to achieve one goal they want now: to share power equally with company owners in managing West German corporations. That demand is vigorously opposed by corporate leaders.

Anti-Nazi Step

Co-determination at the top levels began as an anti-Nazi concept after World War II. The Allies then occupying Germany were determined to break the power of the German coal and steel industry, the owners of which had been among Hitler's most ardent supporters.

Unions had been stamped out by the Nazis, but those union leaders who were not killed by Hitler's troops were encouraged by the Allies as an anti-Nazi force. The unions then were pressing for some form of democratic socialism.

The German corporate leaders who were not jailed for war crimes were seeking some means of avoiding the dismantling or nationalization of their industry. The result was "partial co-determination" for the iron and steel industry.

The only real co-determination in West Germany even today is found in the coal and steel industry, where representatives of workers and managers share equally in the power at the top, in what is called a board of supervision.

The elected directors of a coal and steel board of supervision select a neutral chairman, who is chosen by a rarely used tie-breaking vote.

These boards set general policy for the industry and appoint second-level boards of directors that actually manage the companies.

The unions have tried since World War II to get true co-

determination, an equal sharing of power at the top, in all West German corporations. But the closest they have come is a new law which in effect gives worker-directors five votes on the boards of supervision compared to seven for company officials.

The law gave worker-directors more apparent power than real power. For instance, their authorized strength on boards of supervision is six members out of 12, but one of their number must be a management-appointed supervisor. And the board chairman, also from management, is permitted to cast two votes in case of a tie.

Key Demand

Thus, the unions failed to get full equality on the top boards of all companies, and they have in coal and steel. Their first another key demand in the course of the legislative battle.

The Social Democrats, pressed by their labor allies, today voted to get a law requiring industrial relations directors of all companies to obtain the approval of the worker-directors, as is mandated in a separate law dealing with the coal and steel industry.

The new law, which went into effect in 1977, is really only an extension of an earlier one that gave a third of the seats on boards of supervision to worker-directors, and it is not a basic shift of corporate power.

As of now, the final decision-making power at the top level of all corporations except coal and steel rests with management. In theory, worker-directors have the power to influence the direction of corporate operations in everything from investments and mergers to new products and shutdowns. In practice, though, those boards of supervision leave crucial, day-to-day company decisions to the full-time corporate executives.

There are almost no fundamental arguments here over two other aspects of industrial democracy: works councils and government-financed experiments to improve the quality of working life.

The idea of works councils dates to before World War I in Germany. Because of their power and because they work directly in plants and offices, the councils are in many ways more important than the better known top-level worker-directors.

An estimated 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the works council members are union activists, even though all workers can vote on council members. This means that while the councils are not independently of the unions, they usually work together.

Some regard the councils as unofficial extensions of German unions.

Their powers seem immense. They have what amounts to a veto on a wide variety of issues. In other countries, unions have a sort of veto right over management actions. They can strike in protest if negotiations fail. But here management is not allowed by law to act without first getting works council approval on such questions as shutdowns, layoffs, transfers, major equipment changes, work schedules, overtime, company work rules, social services and employee housing (often partially paid for by the companies).

To be sure, the councils are not first getting works council approval on such questions as shutdowns, layoffs, transfers, major equipment changes, work schedules, overtime, company work rules, social services and employee housing (often partially paid for by the companies).

By last year, the government was spending about \$36 million on a wide variety of programs ranging from attempts to reduce stress and physical strain to systems for the elimination of assembly lines. This year's budget will be more than \$40 million.

Los Angeles Times.

Holding The Line

Inflatable "sausages" made of synthetic material form an impressive defense for France's beaches against pollution from oil spills. About 23 kilometers of the "sausages" are available for use in the Mediterranean. Here they are being tested by workers on a beach near Nice.

Keynote.



Figures on President Distorted?

Gallup, Harris Ratings Challenged

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, (WP).—The two most important measures of President Carter's popularity, the Gallup and Harris ratings, may seriously distort the actual feelings of the public, a Washington Post study suggests.

In both instances, and quite dramatically in the Harris survey, the results make the President appear to have higher approval ratings than he may actually have.

Taken by themselves, they also tend to ignore or minimize a key finding in the Post study: On Jimmy Carter, the jury is still out. A great many Americans, perhaps almost half, say they neither approve nor disapprove the way he is handling the presidency but, instead, are neutral or uncertain or have mixed feelings.

Both Louis Harris and officials at the Gallup organization defended the validity of their ratings but agreed that they had to be read along with more detailed poll findings in order to be understood properly.

"I refuse to take the responsibility for people misreading our results," Mr. Harris said in a telephone interview, "but I do worry about it."

National Issue

Mr. Carter's approval ratings are considered to be of critical importance to him and to many aspects of national policy as well. As Robert Teeter, a pollster who worked for Presidents Nixon and Ford, put it:

"The President's approval rating at any given time is a national issue. People look at it and assume the President is doing well or poorly. Ratings define the framework within which he operates with the press, the public and the Congress."

Congress is reluctant to back a President with a high approval rating. The whole press's attitude seems different according to the approval ratings... all discussion of Jimmy Carter is based on his last approval rating."

With so much at stake, however, both the Gallup and Harris ratings are based on questions that lead to widely divergent findings and to depictions of public sentiment that appear simplistic and misleading. Both

Mr. Teeter and Patrick Caddell, who conducts polls for Mr. Carter, agreed with that assessment.

The most recently reported Gallup poll, conducted in mid-January, showed Mr. Carter with a 57-per-cent approval rating and a 27-per-cent disapproval rating. 16 per cent were undecided. The most recent Harris survey, taken at the end of January, showed Mr. Carter viewed positively by 47 per cent of the public but negatively by 49 per cent, with 4 per cent undecided.

"I agree that if a President goes down in the polls, then he is going down," Mr. Teeter said. "But that is not what is reported. What is reported is such a simple rating—say 56 per cent negative—that suggests that more than half the people are against him."

"It sticks in people's minds. The numbers don't mean that at all. I look for the size of the disapproval rating, and the movement in direction, but I don't think the press or the public do."

Not Borne Out

Mr. Caddell, who is regarded as an influential force in the Carter White House, said that because of his position he couldn't "credibly get into a discussion of outside pollsters about their measures." He did say, however, that "a perception among elites that the President is in deep trouble—a feeling that many attribute to his poll ratings—is simply not borne out by his own polls."

What appears to cause the wide divergence between the Gallup and Harris ratings is the difference in the wording of the questions they use to assess a president's job performance. Gallup asks, "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Jimmy Carter is handling his job as president?" That formulation tends to force people to take one view or the other, since it offers no in-between position. Gallup has been asking the question the same way about presidents since the 1930s.

Mr. Harris asks, "How would you rate the job Jimmy Carter is doing as President? Would you say he is doing an excellent, pretty good, only fair or a poor job?" Mr. Harris says he has been asking that question since 1963. Mr. Harris treats "only fair" as a negative response. So his formula-

tion, like Gallup's, leaves respondents no middle position.

After noting continuing dissimilarities in Gallup and Harris findings, The Washington Post undertook a national survey of its own in an attempt to find out why the differences were so great. In telephone interviews during the last week in January, 1,519 adults were asked to rate Mr. Carter's job performance in three different ways: In answer to the Harris question, in answer to the Gallup question, and in answer to a third question that allowed them to take a middle position.

The third question was, "Suppose you were to grade President Carter A, B, C, D or F for the way he is handling his job as President. What grade would you give him?"

Trends Emerged

By comparing how respondents answered all three questions, certain trends emerged. First, while Mr. Harris treats "only fair" as a negative response, the majority of people who rate Mr. Carter that way do not.

More than 4 in 10 people rated Mr. Carter "only fair." It was the second most widely chosen category, closely following "pretty good."

Of those who said "only fair" in response to the Harris question, only 45 per cent, less than half, said they disapproved Mr. Carter's job performance in response to the Gallup question. On the other hand, 46 per cent of those who said "only fair" actually approved Mr. Carter's job.

Anti-Fascists Claim Madrid Food Holdup

MADRID, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A leftist urban guerrilla group said they were responsible yesterday for the holdup of a delicatessen where gunmen stole 1-1/2 tons of ham and sausage which they later distributed among the unemployed in a working-class suburb.

The claim was telephoned to Madrid newspapers by the Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Group (GRAPO), an urban guerrilla organization with a long record of slayings, kidnappings and bombings. The group has carried out several holdups of food stores and food transports, distributing the loot among the poor.

Thus, while the Harris findings tend to deflate Mr. Carter's popularity, the Gallup findings appear to inflate them. According to the Post's survey, a much smaller but still sizable segment of the in-between population is also drawn to the negative side of the Gallup measure.

Cut in Half

When those rating Mr. Carter with a "C" are left out, the Gallup results become 40 per cent approving approval of Mr. Carter's job performance and 16 per cent expressing disapproval. Those figures represent a decline of 23 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

So what Robert Teeter considers to be the key numbers—the ones expressing outright disapproval—are cut almost in half when a middle grade is introduced into the Gallup measure.

Viewed this way, only one in six Americans appears to disapprove Mr. Carter, or have an overall negative view of his job performance, rather than the 3 in 10 or 1 in 2 that Gallup and Harris have been reporting. More than 40 per cent are neither approving nor disapproving.

Mr. Carter as President becomes quite similar to Mr. Carter as candidate: a puzzle to a great many. Those who like one aspect of his job performance but dislike another, those who feel it is too soon to tell, in other words, those with an in-between or uncertain position—suddenly loom large.

Los Angeles Times.

The Evolution of Industrial Democracy in the Netherlands

ROTTERDAM—The problem for 1,800 Dutch meat-packing workers began a couple of years ago when Americans started eating more hams from Poland than from the Netherlands. There were no noticeable differences in taste, but the Polish hams were cheaper, and Dutch ham exports to the United States dropped drastically.

"We were losing millions of guilders a year and decided we had to cut back production and lay off about 1,800 of the 4,300 workers in our meat-packing division," said Rudolph Haveman, personnel director for the giant multi-national corporation Unilever.

But under Dutch law, which provides a substantial measure of industrial democracy, layoffs are not made at the drop of a management decision. As in West Germany and several other northern European nations, proposed layoffs must first be cleared with elected worker representatives on "works councils."

Unilever managers met with the works council members to explain the problem, and contended that if the cutbacks were not made, the economic losses would affect all Unilever workers.

But the works council wasn't convinced of the need for the cutbacks, and their doubts were reinforced by the pressures of the workers at Unilever and by the

Dutch jobless rate of about 5 per cent, which is high for this country.

The works council then exercised its rights under Dutch law to bring in outside financial experts who were asked to evaluate the impact of Polish hams on Dutch ham sales.

If management's financial figures are substantiated, the consultants were told, then try to find out if layoffs are the only feasible alternative to cut losses. Can sales promotions or reductions in other costs save the jobs?

Ultimately, the layoffs will almost certainly be made. Mr. Haveman predicted, but they will be done with special help for the workers involved in finding other jobs, and that help will be worked out jointly with the works council.

"It's the kind of consultative operation which we think makes our labor relations system pretty effective," the Unilever officer said.

There is far more industrial democracy here and in West Germany than in Belgium, which has almost no legislation requiring worker participation in decisions affecting their jobs.

But not all employers in the Netherlands are as sanguine as Mr. Haveman seemed to be about the future, although labor strife

here is as rare as it is in West Germany.

Carl Van Vulpen, one of the Netherlands' most outspoken and influential business leaders, said there may be economic trouble here because of world trade difficulties and the leveling out of production of vast natural gas reserves, which have helped the Dutch achieve almost as much economic success as the West Germans.

'Radicalization'

But Mr. Van Vulpen said he is even more concerned about "the continued radicalization of our country, a trend that could hurt if not wreck the usually harmonious relations we have developed over the years between workers and employers through worker participation programs."

Mr. Van Vulpen, head of the Dutch employers association (VNO), said his members, who include almost all employers in the country, are not unhappy with the kind of participation that resulted in the Polish ham incident at Unilever.

But now, he said, the unions are trying to "grab control of the entire economy, and they're getting help from their political allies. That isn't industrial democracy, it is an end to a free-market economy and it cannot work."

In West Germany, a united federation of all unions has long demanded an equal voice with management in the top levels of all corporations. With the support of their political allies, the Social Democrats, the West German unions came close to their goal last year, but management still has a majority vote on the top corporate levels.

However, in the Netherlands, two of the three major labor federations (Catholic and Socialist) are demanding not just an equal voice at the top, but majority control for worker representatives. And the unions also want substantially increased power for the works councils here.

It isn't an unusual position. Many unions in great Britain and Scandinavia would also like majority control at the top, and are publicly urging it, even if West German unions are not.

But to Mr. Van Vulpen, the demand for superiority on the top board is another sign that "the unions have want to tear up the old system entirely."

"They are demanding that first we help dig our own grave by not fighting their legislative proposals, and then, they say, they will discuss with us the changes they want to make." While the unions have many such suggestions, the Socialists and Catholic federations

say they don't want legislation that would give workers slightly more authority at the top but leave management with the final, crucial, decision-making power. They would rather wait for more dramatic changes.

The Protestant labor federation here does believe in a system of equal sharing of power at the top, but its voice is relatively weak on the political scene, and in the meantime, the unusual Dutch system of "co-optation" is continuing.

It is through this system, that workers have a voice in the top levels of management, but it is an indirect one.

In West Germany and Scandinavia, workers elect their own representatives to serve on the top-level boards. The numbers vary from country to country.

The Dutch decided in 1973 to compromise bitter arguments over how many worker-directors there should be by giving incumbent board members the right to choose their successors. However, new corporate directors can be nominated by unions, works councils, stockholders, and incumbent directors, and both works councils and shareholders can veto any nominee they believe would not "fairly represent" their interests.

This law seems to give the Dutch works council tremendous power, but it is seldom exercised. Arnold Aznavor, head of the works council at Unilever, said, "The truth is, we have never tried to veto a candidate for the board at this company."

The works council chairman is the chief executive of the company, or his appointed agent, and all the rest of the council members are elected by a secret ballot vote of all workers, not just union members.

Members are nominated by the unions, or any group of at least 50 workers, and every firm with at least 100 workers must have a works council.

The councils must be consulted about such major matters as expansion, mergers, purchases, and disciplinary systems. And they can veto work rules, changes in profit sharing and pension systems and all matters dealing with safety and health.

Thus, the work councils are influential company-level bodies created by law, and although most of their members are unionists, they are frequently more conservative than the national union leaders.

The national-level unions negotiate labor contracts with entire industries, and the terms of those agreements must be granted to

all workers, whether or not they are union members.

This automatic extension of union-negotiated wage increases, along with the independent works councils elected by all employees have combined to help keep union membership down to about 40 per cent of the work force in the Netherlands. Workers don't need to join unions to get the benefits of them.

The fact that they negotiate wages for all workers and have strong political alliances makes them, a major power in the Netherlands, far greater than is indicated by the number of members.

But Wil Albeda, a former union leader, university professor and now Minister of Social Affairs in the Dutch Cabinet, said the unions had to start pushing for more direct contacts with workers in plants and offices because without such worker contacts, "there was a danger that the whole well-developed structure at the top might eventually collapse."

As of now, however, the unions still have substantial political influence and it is this political reality that Mr. Van Vulpen says could well result in giving the Dutch more radical legislation than any other non-totalitarian nation in the world."

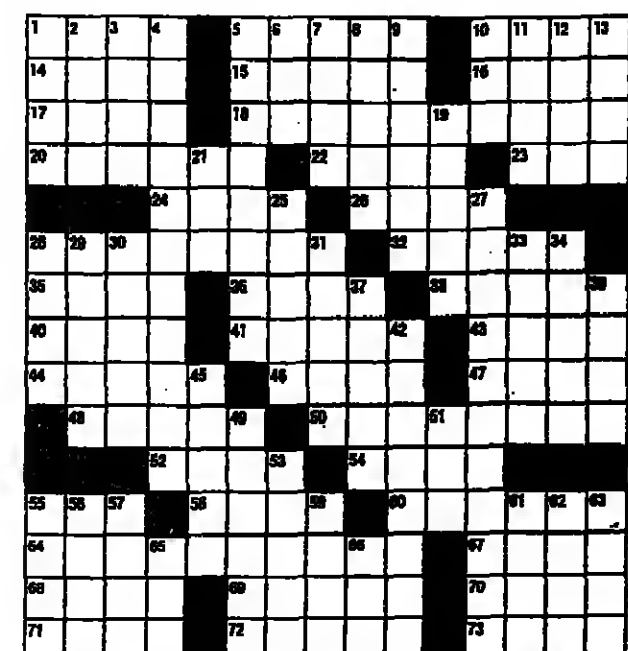
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ACROSS

1 Plasterer's need
5 Cause to be one
10 This, to a señora
14 Words of understanding
15 Bristlelike parts
16 Like-of bricks
17 Volcanic that erupted in 1169
18 Willful
20 Kind of seat
22 Apollo's mother
23 Half a nautical reply
24 Area Roman counterpart
26 Dispatched
28 Searching for food
32 Got married again
35 Bauxite and...
36 Not messy
38 Friend of the cause
40 Christian calendar period
41 Joker's question
43 In good shape
44 Appointments
46 Change the décor
47 Behold, to please
48 Layer of skin
50 Like a saw
52 On stage by herself

DOWN

13 Supernatural being; Fr. slave
19 — down (quieted)
21 Barred slave
25 Scornful expression
27 Can be better than one
28 Shepherd's concern
29 Nymph of the hills
30 French income
31 Access points
32 "Far niente" (in distress)
37 — over (skid) blow
39 Bamboo-like grass
40 With intense heat
45 Deal a heavy blow
49 Futs on the quilt
51 — adjectives
53 Kind of committee
56 Early fruit fancier
58 Be in a brown study
59 Trap (Cure)
60 Kind of rule
62 Advantage
63 Site of an archaeological search
65 Decimal point
66 Rhine feeder

WEATHER

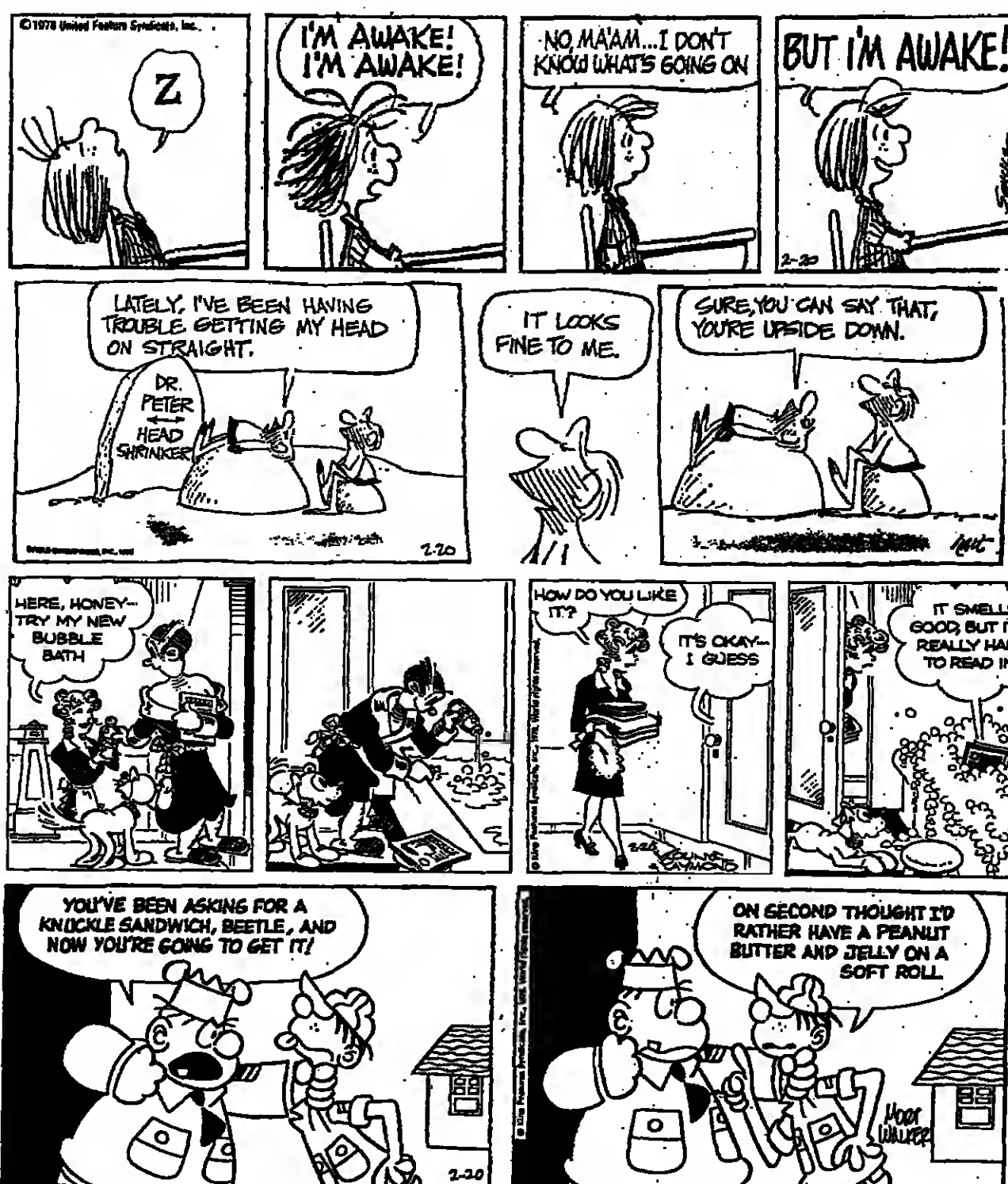
| City | Temp | Cond | Wind | Humid |
|-------------|------|--------|------|-------|
| ALBUQUERQUE | 68 | Cloudy | 10 | 65 |
| ALBANY | 68 | Cloudy | 10 | 65 |
| ALBUQUERQUE | 68 | Cloudy | 10 | 65 |
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| ALBUQUERQUE | 68 | Cloudy | 10 | 65 |
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| ALBUQUERQUE | 68 | Cloudy | 10 | 65 |

NEW YORK (AP)

The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

| Security | Price | Security | Price |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| AGF | 5.42 | AGF | 5.42 |
| AGF | 5.42 | AGF | 5.42 |
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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



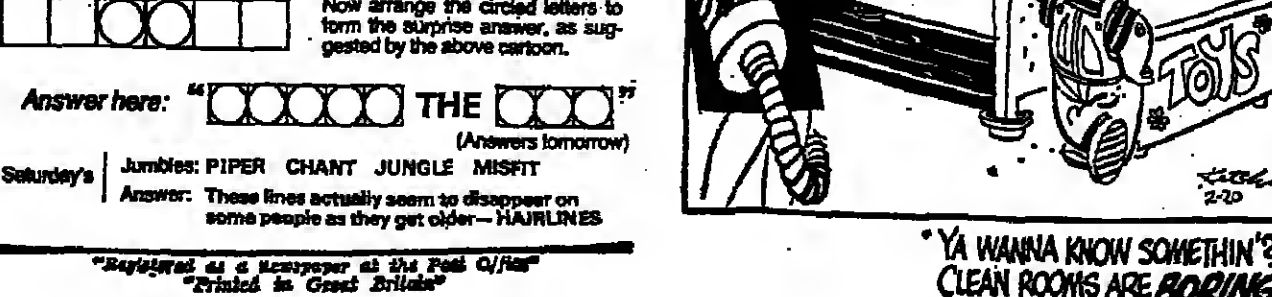
BEETLE



WIZARD



REX



BOOKS

THE FEMALE FACTOR
A Report on Women in Western Europe
By Shari Steiner Putnam. 328 pp. \$8.95.
Reviewed by Alan Levy

SHARI STEINER is a Colorado girl who left the U.S. West almost 15 years ago and has lived around Europe ever since with her photographer husband. When their daughter was born in the capital of Austria, they named her Vienna. Their son, born in Rome, was named Marco Romano Steiner. Let us now rejoice that the Steiners never had a child in Antwerp.

We would also rejoice that Shari Steiner's life-and-literary styles have fused into this notable new book belonging on the same shelf with Betty Friedan's "The Feminine Mystique" and Hilda Scott's "Does Socialism Liberate Women?" prophetic volumes which, read once for enlightenment, are referred to often.

Subtitled "A Report on Women in Western Europe," Steiner's "female factor" is a region-by-region travelogue in depth through a world of women at work, in love, as mothers, and with friends. In each of Steiner's chosen areas, there are surprises and a few important findings.

England, where the American family Steiner lives now, is the only West European nation in which female suicides have declined in the past 15 years. And, in spite of a rising divorce rate, statistics indicate happier marriages: "Not only is a larger percentage of the English population married now than in the past, but wives and husbands live significantly longer than unmarried people and are less susceptible to insanity, acts of violence, and cancer." British girls have an easier time than boys in entering the working world for class, school, and accent are not so crucial, but even the highest-ranked professional woman tends to think of herself as temporary help.

Living with in-laws works quite well with most young marrieds in Italy—when it's with the bride's parents. The same survey showed not only that Italian parents are particularly protective of their daughters, but 3.8 per cent also felt their sons, even over 26 and married, should have curfew hours. The spinner is a reversed, rather than ridiculed, family figure after 35. The wife, in a surprising number of families, decides the politics. Because of Italy's three-hour lunch

breaks, midday is often the busiest time for prostitutes. Ninety per cent of Italians live in apartments. If the bride's parents can afford it, they give the couple a co-op flat as a wedding gift, and as the givers' hedge for the old age.

"The French," says Steiner, "have always tended to treat their children the way Louis XI treated the garden at Versailles—nature must be disciplined, be enjoyed." Grown up, a French wife spends an average of three days preparing a dinner to which guests are invited. The ménage à trois is alive and well and living in the provinces as well among the young people of Paris today—and their elders. Simone de Beauvoir has described the young Jean-Paul Sartre with whom she had a several occasions thereby improving relations around.

"Permissive Scandinavia too has the most clearly defined coherent set of moral principles in the Western world," Steiner asserts—and promptly proves it case by case in a lively section that in passing, demolishes the myth of Swedish modernism being functional from the hour wife point of view.

And in her best section—one on women in the German-speaking world—Steiner turns to Brunnhilde to Rosa Luxemburg to Ulrike Meinhof. Here it begins to show how war, necessity, and particularly "male" appropriation of female roles, even childbirth (taken out of its midwife's hands and put in male-dominated hospitals) have led women in all industrial cultures from traditional roles of the lady and the mother, to their present militance.

But this stunningly comprehensive volume of report is anything but doctrinaire. So may find this a fault. Still, exposing all dimensions of several perspectives for reference Steiner has crafted a rugged, jagged, important work that endures instead of merely having been an easily ephemeral bat ax. Or, as Steiner puts it: "timely, what can be learned from the Italians is not that everybody should build an e room for the mother-in-law, simply that anyone who does that option has no reason to feel guilty, oppressed or delirious for making the choice."

"This will be, hopefully, the ultimate freedom we, as women, will enjoy in becoming knowledgeable about the choices opening to us... It is the freedom to go backwards as well forward."

Alan Levy is the author of "The Bluebird of Happiness: The Memoirs of Jan Peerce."

CHESS

Some openings, like the Slav Defense, look so solid and defensive in character that it is easy to forget about the few but important gambits they put at Black's disposal. Yet some of these gambits are strong enough to wreck what otherwise be positionally potent variations for White.

In the game between the master Vitaly Zaitzmann, a former Russian who now lives in New York, and International Master Edgar Medina of Queens from the ninth round of the G.H.I. International tournament in New York, it would appear that Zaitzmann realized too late that he was about to run up against a Slav gambit. His makeshift solution was to offer a preventive gambit of his own. This is not a bad idea in general, but here it failed in the face of Medina's sharp play.

The point of the variation beginning with 5... N-R2, popularized by the former world champion Vasily Smyslov, is for the black queen to find a good outpost at Q4, the square weakened by White's 5... Q-Q4.

A secondary point is that after 6 P-K4, Black can use the pin 6... B-N5 to ease his position, as in the game between Boris Spassky and Vladimir Korni in Tallinn in 1975, which continued with 7 B-P3, B-N5, 8 O-O, N-N5, 9 B-K2, B-N5, 10 B-N3, 11 Q-Q2, 12 Q-Q2, O-O, 13 R-Q2, N-B3, 14 Q-Q2, leaving the sides equal.

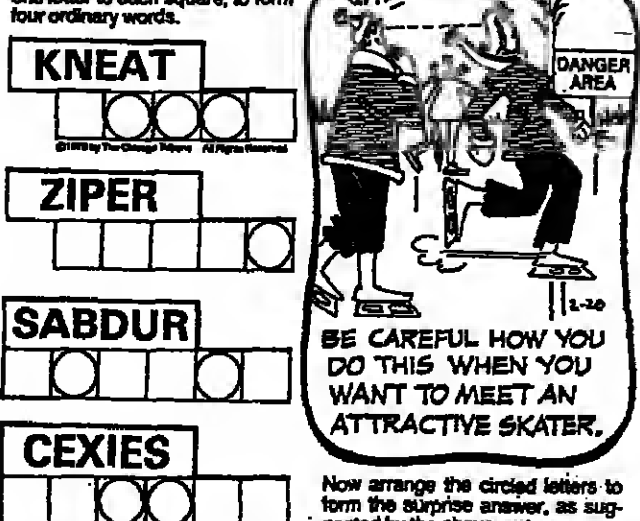
In playing 6 N-K5!, Zaitzmann anticipated the possible pin of the KN, but he must have forgotten about the Smyslov invention 6... N-K5!, introducing the gambit 6... N-K5!, 7 N-K5, 8 N-K5, 9 P-K4, P-K4, 10 K-Q2, N-N5, 11 P-K4, B-K3, 12 P-B4, O-O-Och, 13 B-Q2, B-Q4, with great attacking chances, for Black.

Finally realizing what he was heading for, Zaitzmann tried to get off the hook with 7 B-B4, but after 7... N-N5 (threatening 8... Q-Q4) 8 P-K3, N-N5, 9 B-N3, P-B3, 10 Q-Q4, N-Q6.

| White | Black | White | Black |
|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| Zaitzmann | Medina | Zaitzmann | Medina |
| 1 N-K5 | 1 P-K4 | 17 B-N3 | 17 B-P3 |
| 2 P-B4 | 2 P-Q4 | 18 Q-Q2 | 18 Q-Q2 |
| 3 P-Q4 | 3 P-Q4 | 19 Q-Q2 | 19 Q-Q2 |
| 4 N-B3 | 4 P-P3 | 20 Q-Q2 | 20 Q-Q2 |
| 5 P-Q4 | 5 N-R3 | 21 Q-Q2 | 21 Q-Q2 |
| 6 N-K5 | 6 N-K5 | 22 P-B4 | 22 P-B4 |
| 7 B-B4 | 7 N-N5 | 23 P-B4 | 23 P-B4 |
| 8 P-K3 | 8 N-N5 | 24 P-B4 | 24 P-B4 |
| 9 B-N3 | 9 P-B3 | 25 P-B4 | 25 P-B4 |
| 10 B-N3 | 10 P-B3 | 26 Q-Q2 | 26 Q-Q2 |
| 11 P-B4 | 11 P-B3 | 27 Q-Q2 | 27 Q-Q2 |
| 12 B-B4 | 12 P-B3 | 28 Q-Q2 | 28 Q-Q2 |
| 13 B-B4 | 13 P-B3 | 29 Q-Q2 | 29 Q-Q2 |
| 14 P-Q6 | 14 P-P3 | 30 B-B2 | 30 B-B2 |
| 15 O-O | 15 P-P3 | 31 Resigns | 31 Resigns |
| 16 Q-Q4 | 16 N-Q6 | | |

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "KNEAT THE ZIPER SABDUR CEXIES" (Answers tomorrow)

Sunday's Jumbles: PIPER CHANT JUNGLE MISFIT
Answer: These lines actually seem to disappear on some people as they get older—HAIRLINES

DENNIS THE MENACE



In Rugby

Irish Sparkling
But French Win

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The French rugby performance in the 1978-79 season was a very long time ago. Irish rugby, however, was a very recent memory. The French team, which had been playing in the 1978-79 season, was a very long time ago. The Irish team, however, was a very recent memory. The French team, which had been playing in the 1978-79 season, was a very long time ago. The Irish team, however, was a very recent memory.

France's
Roland
Bertranne
on the run,
flanked by
Ireland's
Alfred
MacLennan,
left, and
Mike Gibson.



Gareth Edwards of Wales scores a try in match against Scotland Saturday. Wales won.

Wales Runs Over Scotland at Cardiff, 22-14

CARDIFF, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—A burst of scoring early in the second half sent Wales running to a 22-14 victory over Scotland in a Five Nations rugby match here yesterday.

Scotland, after defeat by Ireland and France this season, matched the Welsh blow for blow in the first half, when both sides ran the ball at every opportunity.

Tris by Gareth Edwards, his 20th for Wales, and Ray Gravell gave the home side an 8-7 lead at the interval.

Phil Bennett kicked a dropped goal early in the second half.

Nicklaus Moves Up to Share Lead in L.A.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Big Jack Nicklaus, playing in only his second tournament of the year, shot a 1-under-par 70 yesterday to move into a share of the lead with fellow golfer Tom Watson.

Morgan, who started the day three shots ahead of Nicklaus, slipped to a 73 and needed a birdie putt of five feet on the final hole to tie for the lead as Nicklaus carded a 30-34 over the arduous 7,029-yard Riviera Country Club course.

Nicklaus has never won the Los Angeles Open.

Deadlocked at 208 After 54 holes, Nicklaus, who had previous rounds of 72-66, and Morgan, with previous rounds of 66-69, were deadlocked at 208, 5 under par entering today's final round.

Only one other player, Wally Armstrong, with a 69 yesterday was under par for the tournament at 211, 2 under.

Although the weather has been bright and sunny for all three rounds, the Riviera course has played longer than usual because of dampness left by recent rains. The shifting winds were also a factor, treacherous in the morning on the first two days.

NHL Standings

| PACIFIC CONFERENCE | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| W L T Pts GF GA | |
| N.Y. Islanders | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| Philadelphia | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| Colorado | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |

Wales Standings

| NORTH DIVISION | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| W L T Pts GF GA | |
| Montreal | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| Pittsburgh | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| Detroit | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| Washington | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |

Wales Standings

| NORTH DIVISION | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| W L T Pts GF GA | |
| Montreal | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| Pittsburgh | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| Detroit | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |
| Washington | 12 13 1 25 141 146 |

College Basketball

| Saturday's Games | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Buffalo 104, Albany 57 | |
| Clark 100, Kent 77 | |
| Columbia 84, Yale 77 | |
| Cornell 84, Brown 57 | |
| Duke 84, Princeton 77 | |
| Harvard 84, Yale 77 | |
| Stanford 84, Princeton 77 | |
| Yale 84, Cornell 57 | |

College Basketball

| Saturday's Games | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Buffalo 104, Albany 57 | |
| Clark 100, Kent 77 | |
| Columbia 84, Yale 77 | |
| Cornell 84, Brown 57 | |
| Duke 84, Princeton 77 | |
| Harvard 84, Yale 77 | |
| Stanford 84, Princeton 77 | |
| Yale 84, Cornell 57 | |

Ferrari Is 80;
Works as Usual

MODENA, Italy, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Enzo Ferrari, the grand old man of motor racing whose flame red cars have won eight Formula One world championships, celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday at work as usual.

Called Largest in Baseball
\$3.5 Million, 10 Years
Set for Cedeno's Pact

HOUSTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Center fielder Cesar Cedeno has agreed to a contract with the Houston Astros that could take care of him for life.

The Astros president and general manager, Tal Smith, said Friday that the contract would pay Cedeno a reported \$3.5 million during the next 10 years.

"There is a provision for extension of this contract beyond that time," Smith said. "What we have, in effect, is a career contract."

Cedeno was present at a news conference announcing the agreement and he said the decision made him nervous.

"I much prefer standing at the plate facing a fastball than standing up here and talking about this. Make it short, my leg is shaking," he said.

Weeks of Negotiation Public pressure has been heavy on Cedeno, an eight-year veteran, since Smith a week ago disclosed that 13 weeks of negotiations were stalled and that he would trade the team's 202 lifetime hitter if he was not signed before the season opener April 5.

Cedeno read for newsmen a letter he received last week from an El Paso, Texas boy, urging him to stay with the Astros.

"I will be spending the rest of my career in Houston," Cedeno said.

If he remained unsigned this season, Cedeno could go to the highest bidder. Houston could conceivably have received no compensation.

"I was serious about trading him," Smith said. "I had to think of what was best for the club."

The agreement included signing of a letter-of-intent covering the points of issue, Smith said. The general manager admitted that a no-trade provision was not in the contract.

But "there are no issues to be resolved," Smith said.

The largest contract previously paid a baseball player, according to Smith, was the \$3.1 million, six-year pact given Larry Hise by the Milwaukee Brewers.

Smith refused to discuss the terms of Cedeno's contract except to say, "This is the largest contract in the history of baseball."

Spring Training
Is Shaping Up

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—Winter's "rains and rains" may not be ended, as Swinburne mused. But from Miami Stadium in Florida to Desert Sun Stadium in Yuma, Ariz., nearly 1,000 men in baseball doubleknits are nudging the sports world outdoors this week for the old American custom known as spring training.

tomorrow when the rest of their pitchers and catchers join manager Billy Martin along "millionaires' row" in Port Lauderdale Stadium, with the rest of the squad due a week later. Then on Wednesday, three other teams will sprout on the Florida landscape: the St. Louis Cardinals in St. Petersburg, the Houston Astros in Cocoa, and the Minnesota Twins in Orlando.

They will be joined on Friday by the New York Mets in St. Petersburg, and a few days later everybody will be knocking baseballs over main trees—including the Yakuza Swallows of Japan, who open three weeks of training tomorrow in Yuma with the San Diego Padres. And by the time the regular season starts April 5, they all will have played 250 exhibition games: 15 against college teams; six in the Dominican Republic; Puerto Rico and Mexico; the rest in the informal "grapefruit league" and "cactus league."

Baseball teams have been "going south" for nearly 75 winters, generations before free agents and business agents began making the scene. But as they return to the Sun Belt this year, their sport has been revolutionized as never before.

Changing Sides More than 100 players have changed sides this winter, 41 of them in the second annual wave of free agents and the others in trades. More may be swapped momentarily because a new "inter-league trading period" allows

'Slew' Syndicated for \$12 Million

By Steve Cedy

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—The implausible saga of Seattle Slew reached another record plateau Friday when the bargain-basement Triple Crown winner was syndicated for \$12 million.

Only \$8 million actually changed hands in the deal, which will send the 4-year-old colt to stud at Spendthrift Farm in Lexington, Ky., next winter after he completes his racing career this season. The money represents a half interest in the horse of the year sold to a group headed by Brownell Combs, general manager of Spendthrift.

By projection, though, the value of the syndication climbs to \$12 million, making Seattle Slew the most expensive stallion in the history of thoroughbred racing. Half of the shares in the 40-share syndication are being retained by Spendthrift's founder and president, Leslie Combs, has two partners in the purchase: George Layman Jr., a Washington lumberman, and Franklin Graves, a Minneapolis real-estate developer who has been spending

With the market value of each share now established at \$300,000, the syndication alone adds up to a monetary return approximately 600 times greater than the initial investment. Combs, the 43-year-old son of Spendthrift's founder and president, Leslie Combs, has two partners in the purchase: George Layman Jr., a Washington lumberman, and Franklin Graves, a Minneapolis real-estate developer who has been spending

The current for all this activity has already been raised even before the full cast takes the stage. The Los Angeles Dodgers, who lost the World Series to the Yankees, began working out in their home stadium a month ago three times a week, whoever happened to be in the neighborhood.

"Early Camp" The Yankees, meanwhile, pitched their own "early camp" two weeks ago in Port Lauderdale, Fla., and the Chicago White Sox gathered their pitchers and catchers in Sarasota last Wednesday in the earliest formal opening anywhere.

Under the rules, nobody is actually required to attend spring training until March 1. But for most professional ball players who have been shivering from Montana to Maine, this is no time to stand on technicalities, especially during a winter that saw Hialeah sign with the Brewers for \$3.1 million for six years and Eddie Plak sign with the Texas Rangers for \$2.0 million for 10 years.

That's right, 10 years. And now, Cedeno is to sign for \$3.5 million and 10 years, with a provision for extension of the contract.

So not many players will be absent when the gates open in stages during the next two weeks in the 17 camps in Florida, eight in Arizona and one in California. They will open generally in this sequence: pitchers and catchers first, in order to uncrank their throwing arms; and then, maybe a week later, the infielders and outfielders.

Coghlan Victor
In Indoor Mile

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—Ireland's Samona Coghlan set a record for a European by winning the mile indoors in 3:56 in the 12th annual San Diego Invitational track meet at the Sports Arena Friday night.

With 180 yards to go, Amateur Athletic Union champion Steve Scott challenged for the lead, but Coghlan's kick held him off while Tanzania's Filbert Bayi slipped back to third. Scott was timed in 3:57.1 and Bayi clocked 3:59.7.



Cesar Cedeno and Houston Astros president, Tal Smith.

deals from Feb. 15 to March 15, adding more job tension to spring training.

Even the managers are feeling the pressure to "win now," since six of them took their jobs during upheavals last summer and are now starting their first full years. And two others will be making their debuts: Bobby Cox, a former coach with the Yankees, takes over the Atlanta Braves, and George Bamberger, the pitching

coach for the Baltimore Orioles, becomes manager of the Milwaukee Braves.

Grass and dirt, like managers, keep disappearing from ball fields, too. In St. Louis, the Cardinals are replacing their eight-year-old artificial turf with a \$800,000 cushioned "carpet" that also will cover the dirt baselines. But the "lively ball" is back, the one that led to a record total of 3,631 home runs last season.

permits the same kind of annual breeding service.

The Minstrel's Figure The previous high for a syndication was \$9 million; it involved the Minstrel, a Canadian-bred colt who was syndicated last fall after racing in Europe and who entered the stud this month at E.P. Taylor's Windfields Farm in Chesapeake City, Md.

The announcement of the Seattle Slew deal ended more than a month of speculation over the future of the Kentucky-bred colt, who won nine straight races en route to becoming racing's first undefeated Triple Crown champion. The dark brown son of Bold Reasoning and My Chatter has not competed since last July, when he suffered the only loss of his 10-race career.

On Jan. 12, just when it appeared he was ready to return to action on opening day at Hialeah Park four days later, Seattle Slew was stricken by a virus attack that nearly killed him. Taylor and Hill began weighing offers then for his syndication, and there was speculation the horse might be retired to stud this winter.

However, a decision was reached on Feb. 3 to keep Slew in training and race him this year. He is still several months away from a return to competition, with the so-called "handicap triple" his first objective. This series consists of the Metropolitan Stakes on Memorial Day, the 1 1/4-mile Suburban Handicap on July 4 and the 1 1/2-mile Brooklyn Handicap on July 22. All three are at Belmont Park in New York.

At a hearing of the upper house's judiciary committee last week, five witnesses argued for and against change. Takahashi Arakawa, a former staffer, called for revision of the draft system to give a player more freedom of choice. He said the system prevented him from playing for the Giants "like team" I always wanted to play for ever since my childhood.

Arakawa had to quit baseball following an eye injury suffered when a fan attacked him for his refusal to sign with the Yankees team that originally drafted him.

Baseball Draft Issue Rises in Japan

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (NYT)—The adamant refusal of a 22-year-old college pitcher here to sign with the professional baseball team that drafted him has sparked a nationwide legal and sports debate that even reached into Japan's parliamentary chambers last week.

Suguru Egawa is a right-handed pitcher for Tokyo's Rinsen University who has befuddled opposing batters in recent years. He has earned a top reputation among Japan's fanatical fans. But Egawa is also a law student. So earlier this winter when he was chosen in the annual professional player draft by the Crown Lighter Lions, perennial cellar dwellers, he said, no thanks, he would rather play for the Yomiuri Giants, Japan's most popular team.

He suggested that the current draft system, which binds him to sign with the drafting team, violated his constitutional rights to choose his profession.

Now, it seems, the door among fans over missing the chance to see him pitch this year may force the government of Premier Takeo Fukuda to take a formal constitutional stand on the draft system's legality.

Financial Protection At the center of the dispute is the 13-year-old draft setup of Japan's two-league, 12-team professional baseball league. The draft was instituted by the team owners in 1955 for financial protection as the bonuses and free-market salary demands of players soared by Japanese standards. However, the amounts involved are considerably less than the multimillion-dollar salaries of some American stars. Only Sadasharu Oh, who has hit more homers in the Japanese leagues than Hank Aaron did in the American major leagues, comes close. He got a raise and will earn 75 million yen, or about \$212,000, for the coming 120-game season.

Japan's baseball draft is actually a closely watched lottery in which each team draws a number that determines its drafting position. Last year's won-lost record has no bearing. And the rights to each new player last only one year.

Egawa's selection as the first choice of the first round was expected. He had led his school to two straight national championships. But when the Lions picked him, Egawa, wearing his school uniform, announced his refusal to sign this year and his decision to wait for the next player draft. Perhaps then the Giants would get first choice and pick him.

Discussion in Diet The older of two sons of a retired coal miner, Egawa has assumed the reluctant manner thought appropriate for athletic heroes in Japan; he has

Hedberg Hot;
Canadiens Too

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Andrew Hedberg scored four goals on five shots and Joe Daley recorded his first shutout of the year last night as Winnipeg defeated the Cincinnati Stingers, 4-0, the Jets' 11th consecutive victory. Hedberg leads the WHA with 46 goals.

Canadiens' Streak

MONTREAL, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The first of two goals by Renee Houle triggered a seven-goal barrage in the third period last night as the NHL's Montreal Canadiens extended their record unbeaten streak to 24 games with a 9-4 victory over the Colorado Rockies.

Canadiens' Streak Montreal, 9, Colorado, 4. Goals: Houle 3, Giguere 2, Giguere 1, Giguere 1, Giguere 1, Giguere 1, Giguere 1, Giguere 1, Giguere 1, Giguere 1.

